The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5867.—VOL. XXXVIII. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1857. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th December, 1856, at Roach Bank, Bury, Lancashire, Mrs. John Lindsay, of twin daughters.

On the 29th of December, at St. John's-wood, the wife of Mr. J. N. Palmer, late of Sydney, of a daughter.

On the 6th of January, at St. John's-wood, the wife of Mr. W. A. Ogg, late of Sydney, of a daughter.

On Saturday, March 21st, at Gros-Caillou (Lane Cove River), Mrs. Jules Joubert, of a son.

On Monday, March 23rd, at the Glebe, the wife of Mr. Thomas T. Smith, builder, of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, at Moorfield, Balmain, the wife of the Rev. W. Steck, of a daughter.

On 23rd March instant, at O'Connell Town, Mrs. Stephen English, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th March, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Mr. F. Augustus Muller to Miss Margaretta Johansen, both of Hamburgh.

On the 21st instant, by special license, at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. R. Allwood, Christopher Ladds, of East Cheap, London, to Amy, relict of the late George Crisp, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. M. Blanchard, at Stanmore, Newtown, Miss Mary Geake Webb, in the 25th year of her age. The funeral will take place, this day, 24th instant, at three o'clock.

On the 17th March, at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, after a long and painful illness, Ernest Charles, eldest son of Daniel Foley Roberts, aged four years and twelve days.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street, Christina Orr, wife of Mr. Hugh Orr, engineer of the William steamer, leaving a large family to lament their loss.

THE REV. J. HARRIS, D.D.—This reverend gentleman, who was Principal of New College, St. John's Wood, died at his residence in the College on the 21st December. He was a member of the Independent denomination, and was between fifty and sixty years of age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to BALMAIN and PYRMONT from the foot of Erskine-street. Fares, 3d. S. CROOK.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, from Phoenix Wharf, daily, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; returning at noon (12), and 5·30 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Phoenix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 12.15 and 5·45 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift and commodious boats ply at the following hours:—
From Parramatta at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and at 4 p.m.
From Sydney at 9 a.m., and at 1·15, 4, and 6 p.m.
The 8 o'clock express boat from Parramatta calls at Ryde only, but the other steamers throughout the day touch at the various wharfs with the least possible delay.
From Parramatta, 7 a.m., and 4 p.m. | From Sydney, 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin, Parramatta...... 2s. 6d. } Steerage, 1s. 6d.
" Ryde.............. 2s. 0d. }
Phoenix Wharf, 22nd November, 1856.
☞ On and after the 1st April, the 7 a.m. boat from PARRAMATTA, and the 6 p.m. boat, from SYDNEY to Parramatta will be discontinued.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.
To WOLLONGONG every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.
To KIAMA every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.; and on THURSDAY, at 9 a.m.
To SHOALHAVEN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
Much inconvenience having been experienced in the collection of freight in country districts, shippers are requested to take notice that, on and after MONDAY next, all freights, without exception, must be paid in Sydney.
Phoenix Wharf, 10th March, 1857.

STEAM to MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.—The WILLIAM IV. will make her last trip, previous to being laid up for new machinery, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, calling at Ulladulla and Broulee, returning on the TUESDAY following. Phoenix Wharf, 24th March, 1857.

STEAM to the HUNTER and CLARENCE TOWN.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock. She will also receive cargo and passengers for Clarence Town, Williams' River.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. March 24th, 1857.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
THISTLE, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, TUESDAY, at 8.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, THIS MORNING, TUESDAY, at 8.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW MORNING, WEDNESDAY, at 8.
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, to MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, at 8.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

REDUCTION in PASSAGE-MONEY per A.S.N. Co.'s Steamers to MELBOURNE.—
Intermediate £5 5
Steerage 3 15
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. Co.'s Wharf, 26th January, 1857.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s new iron steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on or about THURSDAY, 26th instant, at 3 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

STEAMSHIP WILLIAM DENNY, FOR AUCKLAND.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers.—The favourite Baltimore clipper schooner EMILY JANE, 195 tons, C. C. BEER, master, is now receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf. Shippers and passengers are respectfully reminded that in consequence of the unexpected delay of the William Denny, and to prevent disappointment this vessel will meet with despatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH KENDALL, agent for William Denny; or, to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

PUMPKIN POINT, PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner POLLY HOPKINS, Captain BELITHER, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 28th instant, at noon, from Dugald and Manson's Wharf, Miller's Point. The wharfage to be paid by the shipper.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader WILLIAM, J. BENAUD, master, now discharging, will leave again with all possible despatch.
For freight or passage apply at the Phoenix Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The regular trader, well-known schooner WILLIAM HEZLET.—To sail on the 26th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Jacques' Wharf; or, to WILLIAM HEZLET, on the wharf.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct.—The COQUETTE, loading at Commercial Wharf, will sail on WEDNESDAY next. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner JESSY, now ready to receive cargo.
For freight or passage apply NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.

FOR EDEN, Twofold Bay.—The ARIEL, schooner, R. SHARPE, master, will sail on THURSDAY next, 26th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS for MELBOURNE.—Cheap Fares.—The favorite clipper barque MONARCH, Captain KELLY, well-known for her quick passages, will have immediate despatch, and has most comfortable accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers.
Saloon passage £5 0 0
Steerage ditto 2 5 0
For passage apply to Captain KELLY, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street.

FREIGHT to MELBOURNE.—The BOUNDARY, brig, WILSON, master, will sail on the 27th instant, and has room for thirty tons of light freight only.
For particulars apply to H. S. SMITH, Lloyd's Chambers; or to MONTEFIORE and MURPHY, Exchange Corner.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The regular A1 and favourite trader CAROLINE, SMITH, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—With prompt despatch.—The packet schooner BRILLIANT, Captain WILSON, now loading at the Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street), has all her dead weight ready shipped, and wants about 30 tons only of measurement goods or light freight to fill up with.
Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for GEELONG.—The clipper schooner DUKE OF WELLINGTON, T. LEE, commander, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will have despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMELIA BREILLAT, for ADELAIDE.—Will sail on SATURDAY next.—The fine brig AMELIA BREILLAT, JOHN MORRIS, commander, now lying at Circular Quay, opposite H. M. Customs. Has room only for 30 tons light freight. Apply immediately for freight or passage.
Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 23rd March, 1857.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine fast sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf. As this vessel takes a considerable quantity of freight on the owner's account, shippers may depend upon quick despatch. Has very superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to CAPTAIN JOYCE, on board; or to BUYERS and LEARMOUTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—To sail on FRIDAY next.—The fine brig SPRAY, 160 tons register, R. SCOTT, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FIRST VESSEL for WELLINGTON direct.—The A1 clipper brig SARAH, 150 tons, Captain FIRTH, being under charter to sail in a few days, is loading at the Albion Wharf with the utmost expedition, and having the greater part of her cargo already on board; can take a few tons in addition if engaged for early. Her accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers are really superior.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for HOBART TOWN.—The newly coppered schooner ZONE, D. GOURLAY, commander, has all her dead weight on board, and can take 10 or 15 tons light freight.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Philip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or, at the Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND, (guaranteed the first vessel).—Under offer to convey H. M. Mails.—The clipper schooner BRISTOL, A1 at Lloyds, Captain M'LEAN, now loading with every despatch at the Commercial Wharf, has nearly all her cargo shipped, and can take only a few tons of measurement goods in addition, while waiting the arrival of the English mail. Cabin and steerage accommodations superior to any vessel on the berth.
For freight, or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CALLAO.—The fine A1 ship ANNA, 1098 tons register, ALFRED STEVENS, commander, will be shortly despatched, and offers a very desirable opportunity for passengers to California.
Apply to Captain STEVENS, on board, Water View Bay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA direct.—The splendid and fast American-built ship ELI WHITNEY, of 800 tons burthen, LEONARD B. SMALLEY, commander, will sail for SAN FRANCISCO on the 25th April next positively.
The fact of her having made one of the shortest passages from America to this colony during the past year, speaks for itself; and her sailing qualities require no comment.
The cabin and intermediate accommodations will be of a superior kind, and the provisions furnished will be of the very best quality. The above ship will be open for inspection to intending passengers in about ten days, at Walker's Wharf, Lower Fort-street.
For freight or passage, and every information concerning her, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf; or to MERRILL and LEAVITT, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON, now rapidly filling up, and will complete her loading in a few days.—The A1 well-known regular trader, and remarkably fast sailing clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 776 tons register, WILLIAM LEASK, commander. She has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain LEASK, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON, with quick despatch, the model-built clipper ship CALIFORNIA, A1 for 13 years, 800 tons register, M. DE WYN, commander, is now fast loading, and has the whole of her dead weight and a considerable portion of her wool already engaged. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the elegantly fitted accommodations of this noble vessel, expressly constructed and planned for the passenger traffic with these colonies and Europe. Her sailing qualities are equal to the most celebrated clippers afloat. The two passages outward were accomplished successively in 73 and 75 days. She carries an experienced surgeon.
For plans of the cabins and particulars of freight or passage apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON direct, to follow the Walter Hood.—The new A1 Aberdeen clipper-built ship STAR OF PEACE, 1100 tons register, HUGH SPROAT, commander, having just completed the run from London in 78 days, will sail punctually on the 5th APRIL next. As this vessel has commenced loading, and has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, it is desirable that shippers should make immediate arrangements for freight. The unrivalled accommodations of the Star of Peace, and the well-known capabilities of Captain Sproat, render this a good opportunity for passengers.
Apply to Captain SPROAT, on board, at Circular Quay or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper-built ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, J. DONALD, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will sail in a few days. Intending passengers are reminded that this vessel has made some of the quickest voyages on record, and are invited to inspect her cabin accommodations.
Apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACKBALL LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—To succeed the Donald M'Kay.—The splendid clipper ship CHAMPION OF THE SEAS, 2093 tons register, M'KIRDY, commander, will be despatched from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL on 5th April.
Rates of passage:
Saloon £70
Second cabin 35
Intermediate 25
Steerage 20
For plans of cabin, dietary scale, &c., apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.—FOR LONDON, to follow the Catherine Adamson, The splendid ship GEORGE MARSHALL, A1-13 years, 1208 tons, WILLIAM HENRY, commander, is now loading in the Cove, off Circular Quay, where passengers are invited to inspect her really superior accommodation.
For terms, &c., apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

TO SHIPPERS for the July Sales.—For LONDON.—To sail positively 10th April.—The clipper ship NOURMAHAL, A1 13 years, L. C. BRAYLEY, commander, is fast filling up at the Circular Quay, and shippers may rely upon her punctuality in sailing to meet the above sales.
She has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers, who will be taken at moderate rates.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The GRANITE CITY, has one first-class cabin disengaged, which will be let on moderate terms. Apply to Captain LEASK, on board, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class brig GAZELLE, 285 tons register, having just discharged a cargo from Mauritius, in first-rate condition, is open for a charter to any port. R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

S. S. COLUMBIAN.—Consignees of parcels, &c., per this vessel are informed same will be delivered as early as practicable THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 24th instant.
H. LARMOUR, Manager.
E. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE.—The brig PLUMSTEAD, 193 tons register, new measurement; built at Yarmouth, of English oak, in 1837, and classed 12 years A1. Her masts, spars, and rigging, are all in good order, and she is well-found in stores; copper, only about half-worn; she is a very fast vessel; was built for the fish trade; has recently made one voyage to Calcutta and two to Mauritius, and discharged her cargo in good order; has delivered 255 tons sugar.
Apply to Captain KENDALL, on board the vessel in the Cove; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf. March 23.

AMERICAN SHIP GANGES.—All accounts against the above ship must be rendered in triplicate before WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, or they will not be allowed. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, March 23.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERLOO for LONDON, has stern poop-cabin and two side-cabins adjoining to be re-let. Several cabins on lower deck disengaged. Also, good accommodation for steerage passengers. Apply to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., agents.

NEW ZEALAND STEAM MAIL SERVICE.—The time for delivery of Tenders is extended until 48 hours after arrival of the steamship William Denny at this port. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO. Botts' Wharf, Sydney, March 10th.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF HARRIETT SPENSE, who formerly lived with Mrs. Holt, at Newtown, will oblige her friend E. P. by writing or calling at 2, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

IF this should meet the eye of AMBROSE NEATE, from Chippenham, please to call on his Sister JANE, at Mr. Edward Badington's, Manly Beach, Sydney.

MAXWELL CLOSE.—Write or come to your brother, N. C. Address Castlemaine, Loddon River, Victoria.

THOMAS WATSON or WILSON, Joiner, is requested to communicate with Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO., when he will hear of something to his advantage.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of the Governor-General.—BUCKINGHAM Family's next Concert will take place on the 31st instant, at the School of Arts. Early application for tickets is necessary, as only a limited number will be issued.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—To the Members of the Orchestra.—Full Band Rehearsal, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 24th. M. LAVENU, conductor.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The Box Office is open daily, from eleven till three, where boxes and orchestra stalls can be secured for the season, or nightly.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Young Ladies required for the Ballet. Enquire at the Stage Door.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Most positively the last fourteen nights of the engagement of Mr. G. V. BROOKE, and Mr. and Mrs. R. HEIR, previous to their departure from the colony.—THIS EVENING, Tuesday, March 24, THE EVIL GENIUS. Tom Ripstone, Mr. Robert Heir; Lady Aurora Ringwood, Mrs. Robert Heir. To conclude with THE IRISH ATTORNEY. Pierce O'Hara, Mr. G. V. Brooke.
To-morrow Evening, for the first and only time this season, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Sir Giles Overreach, Mr. G. V. Brooke. In preparation, Shakspere's beautiful play of THE TEMPEST. Acting manager, Mr. J. Crosby. Stage manager, Mr. Robert Heir.

THE ANGEL INN.—On TUESDAY, great shooting match; pigeon shooting, &c.

ANGEL INN, Liverpool Road, Burwood Railway Station.—C. H. MOORE begs to acquaint his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Angel Inn, and trusts he will still receive the generous patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.
SHOOTING MATCH.
C. H. M. requests the full attendance of all sportsmen to witness the greatest shooting match of the day, to come off at the Angel Inn, on TUESDAY first, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Trains leave Sydney at 11 and half-past 1, and return from Burwood at half-past 6.

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE.—Tickets on SALE daily at Gift Office, front of Theatre, from 10 to 4; and are admissible every evening until further notice.

THE SYDNEY GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE.—£1000 STERLING to be given as a Bonus to the Patrons of the Royal Victoria Theatre, from February 14th to March 25th, 1857.
Proprietor .... THOS. TAYLOR.
Manager .... JAMES CROSBY.
Tickets, 5s. each, which will entitle the owner to an admission for two persons to the Upper Circle, or one to the Dress Boxes of the Royal Victoria Theatre, on any one Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday, with one share in the GIFT ENTERPRISE.
FIRST GIFT .... (Five Hundred Pounds) £500
SECOND GIFT ...... (One Hundred Pounds) £100
THIRD GIFT .... (One Hundred Pounds) £100
FOURTH GIFT .... (Fifty Pounds) £50
FIFTH GIFT .... (Fifty Pounds) £50
And
FORTY GIFTS at .... £5 each.
Total—ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.
Five per cent. to be deducted from the gifts to be given to the Charitable Institutions of the City.
TICKETS LIMITED TO 20,000.

CONCERT HALL, Royal Hotel.—Under the patronage of His Excellency Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor-General.—MASON'S Shaksperian Entertainment.—Mr. A. J. MASON begs to announce that he will give an original Musical and poetical Entertainment, from the works of Shakspeare, on THURSDAY, March 26th, assisted by the following talented artistes:—Mrs. Andrews, Madame Lamont, Mr. Howson, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Walcot.
Musical conductor, Mons. Roeckel.
Admission, 3s.; reserved seats, 5s. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Clarke and Fryer, George-street; Messrs. Buist, Bridge-street; Johnson, Pitt-street; and at the Royal Hotel. For programme see small bills, and Thursday morning's papers.

GRAND CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT.—The Australian Evans' Saloon, open every evening.—Several new eminent singers will make their debuts THIS EVENING. In the course of the evening Mr. J. Davis will perform several popular solos on the violin. Pianist and musical conductor, Mr. Cobham. Doors open at 7. Admission free. Managers, Messrs. Harrison and Davis.

OURANG OUTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods, Boa Constrictor, Australian Birds, &c. Exhibited daily. Hunter-street.

DANCING.—A lady pupil of Madame Michaude gives instruction with Calisthenics, &c., &c. Address Darling House, Lower Fort-street.

MR. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly THIS EVENING, Tuesday, at his academy, Royal Polytechnic. Non-subscribers admitted, by application to Mr. W. CLARK, at his residence, 205, Pitt-street South.

LIVERPOOL TURF CLUB.—NOTICE.—On the last day of the Races, viz., 16th April, a BALL will take place, the particulars of which will appear in next Wednesday's publication.
All entrances to be addressed (under cover) to the Honorary Secretary, enclosing entrance fee, sweepstakes, qualifications, and the name, age, and colour of the horse, and colour of the rider.
Entrances for all the races to close on the 26th instant.
The Stewards Booth, and the Gate, to be sold by auction at the Club door, on the 27th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.
Applications for Booths, at £10 each, will be received up to 12 o'clock on the 27th instant, and the lots will be drawn on the same day.
H. B. BERESFORD, Honorary Secretary.

FITZ ROY IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's offices, 212, George-street, Sydney, for the purpose of reconsidering and affirming or disaffirming the resolutions for the sale of the property, and dissolution of the Company, passed at a meeting of shareholders held on the 20th of February last, together with all matters connected therewith. By order. CHARLES J. HODGSON, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Bridge-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March next, for the purpose of considering the propriety of so far altering the provisions of the deed of settlement with regard to the appointment of directors, as to permit James Mitchell, Esq., or his representatives, in the event of the said James Mitchell ceasing to be personally a director of the Company under its existing regulations, specially to nominate, and from time to time maintain in office, one director, in respect of his or their interest in the one-fourth of profits of the company receivable in lieu of rent or lordship.
Also, to consider and determine if any and what fixtures, plant, or other property, beyond such as would otherwise revert to the lessor at the expiration of the lease or agreement for lease, shall be given up to the said James Mitchell and his representatives, in consideration of his liberal concessions to the Company.
By order of the board, JNO. P. PERRY, secretary.
Sydney, 9th March, 1857.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.—To be Raffled for, the Yacht ANNIE S., with her interest in the club cup. Forty members, at One Pound each. Application to be made to Mr. PETER CURTIS, Hunter-street.

LOST, a Miniature Brooch, supposed to be dropped from the Redfern Bus, between George and Hunter streets. Any person finding the same, and leaving it with Mr. MORIZE, Jeweller, George-street, near Hunter-street, will be rewarded for their trouble.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday last, March 21st, between the Commercial Bank and Osmond's new Restaurant, Pitt-street, Twenty-five (£25) Pounds in notes, with a half-sovereign enclosed. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to SANDON and CO., George-street.

PARKES AND THE "EMPIRE."—A preliminary Meeting of the Friends of HENRY PARKES, Esq., and the EMPIRE newspaper will be held THIS DAY, at the Exchange Hotel, George-street, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the business of to-night's meeting, at the Lyceum Theatre, York-street.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING, AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, YORK-STREET, TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) 24th March. Liberals take your stand and save the EMPIRE!!! or the liberties and interests of the country will be hopelessly sacrificed. Shall Parkes, the man who has struggled night and day, both as senator and journalist, to maintain the rights of the people, be utterly ruined, while you have the power to avert that evil? Shall the EMPIRE, which has been devoted to Australian progress, be destroyed before its great mission be fully accomplished? NEVER!!! Then liberals to the rescue. There is no time to lose. A sum of money—small when compared with the interest at stake—must be made up within twenty-four hours. If not, the brightest star in Australian literature, and the incorruptible advocate of the people's cause, will have SUNK FOR EVER. The Rev. Dr. Lang and several other gentlemen will be present and address the meeting.

DARLINGHURST CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY, and DARLINGHURST AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY.—Meetings of the Committees of the above named Societies, will take place, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, the first named at half-past 7, and the latter at 8 p.m.
EDWARD WISE, }
JOHN RAE, } Hon. Secs.
RICHARD JOHNSON, }

ASTRONOMY, CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.—A Lecture will be delivered by W. S. CREENY, Esq., in the above School-room, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, upon Astronomy, with special reference to the Solar Eclipse of the 26th. The Lecture will commence precisely at half-past seven o'clock.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY will deliver the fourth of a series of Lenten Lectures, in St. Andrew's Cathedral Church, TO-MORROW. Divine service will commence at eleven o'clock.

TO QUARRYMEN and MASONS.—Tenders wanted for the Excavation in Rock above the street level in Kent-street, and the masonry of the foundations and ground-story walls of two houses. For particulars apply to Mr. SCARD, butcher, Erskine-street, from 9 to 12 THIS DAY and TO-MORROW.

£2000 TO BE LENT, in sums of not less than £500 each. Also, the sums of £300, £250, and £300. Apply to Messrs. PENNINGTON and HART, or Mr. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

£500 TO BE LENT out in small sums. Apply at Mr. BANNISTER'S office, No. 40, Elizabeth-street.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late LAWRENCE BROWN, wine merchant, of the Exchange Room Cellars, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts with the undersigned, who are legally appointed to receive all moneys. Those accounts which remain unpaid by the end of next month will be placed in the hands of their solicitor for recovery. J. G. WALLER and CO., wine and spirit merchants, Wynyard-square. Sydney, 23rd March, 1857.

NOTICE.—All Letters, &c. for Dr. BOURNAN, late of College-street, Hyde Park, to be sent to the care of Mr. G. BOURNAN, Richmond, after the 25th instant.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of WILLIAM RYAN, late of the New Tea Gardens, Ginninderra, in the colony of South Wales, settler.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed deceased be granted to his widow, Margaret Ryan, of the Tea Gardens, Ginninderra, aforesaid. Dated this twenty-first day of March, A.D. 1857.
ANTH. S. FREESTONE, Proctor for the said Margaret Ryan, Macquoid-street, Queanbeyan, by HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, his agents.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Goods of EDWARD KERSWELL, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that Administration, with the Will annexed, of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above-named deceased, may be granted to JOHN DARCY, and HUGH DARCY, both of Sydney aforesaid, the Executors named in and appointed by the last will and testament of NORAH KERSWELL, late of Sydney aforesaid, widow, deceased.
Dated this twenty-fourth day of March, A.D. 1857.
JOHN ERNEST ROBBERDS, Proctor for the said John and Hugh Darcy, 39, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES and others.—Whereas my hired servant, WILLIAM MARSH, has absconded, having obtained goods to a considerable amount at various places in Parramatta under fraudulent representations. This is to give notice that I will pay a reward of five pounds to any person apprehending the said William Marsh, in order that he may be prosecuted. He is a fresh complexioned man, with dark hair and whiskers, is about 32 or 33 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches in height, and has several of his front teeth out. He came from England to Tasmania a couple of years ago in charge of blood stock. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension. JOHN SACKEY. Parramatta, 21st March, 1857.

ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, 102, Elizabeth-street, corner of Bathurst-street.—Mrs. BARTON begs to announce that she receives six young ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of a general English education, including French, for 40 and 45 guineas per annum, and she trusts that her endeavours to promote their personal comfort as well as their intellectual improvement will obtain the approbation of parents entrusting their daughters to her care. Music and Drawing, four guineas per annum. The quarter commencing on entry. References if required.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—Mrs. S. SMITH begs to intimate to her friends and parents generally, that on the 1st of April next, she intends re-opening her establishment for the education of Young Ladies, in which capacity she has hitherto been successful. Terms, moderate; may be known on application at her residence, 35, Elizabeth-street North. Sydney, March 20.

MR. BROWN'S SCHOOL.—Mr. BROWN having removed from Paddington to ABBOTSFORD COTTAGE, NELSON BAY ROAD, WAVERLEY, receives ten young gentlemen as boarders.
The system of studies is made to correspond with the pupil's intending pursuits, and, in its full extent, comprises the Latin, Greek, and French languages, in addition to a complete English and mercantile course.
Terms, £60 per annum.
P.S.—The house being less than a mile from the sea, bathing will be frequently resorted to, and every healthy exercise and amusement promoted and encouraged.

HIGH SCHOOL, PADDINGTON.—Land Surveying and Map Projecting will in future enter into the curriculum of studies. Chain practice has been already commenced on the grounds attached to the school, and practice with the circumferenter and theodolite will be given on Saturdays, after the 1st April next. A special class will also be formed for the study of navigation. R. MACDONNELL, head master. 2nd February, 1857.

DR. SALTER has removed to 109, Phillip-street, near King-street.

MEDICAL.—Mr. CUMBERLAND may be consulted between the hours of half-past 8 and half-past 10 a.m., at his residence, Sea View Terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, 19, O'Connell-street. Teeth extracted (gratis) for the poor from 9 to 10 a.m.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, No. 19, O'Connell-street.

MRS. T. COOK, Dressmaker, 43, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. WEDDERBURN, wine and spirit merchant, 156, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Tuner, Repairer, and Regulator, 44, King-street East, near Pitt-street.

REMOVAL of OFFICE.—T. MARTIN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, from 1, Church-hill, to 219, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, where the business is now carried on in the name of MARTIN and HILL.

PUBLICANS.—Renewal of Licenses.—Mr. DELOHERY, now of 167, Pitt-street, over M'Carthy's Furniture Warehouse, next door to Mr. Sly's, requests your early commands, as all applications must be lodged THIS month. 167, Pitt-street, 1st March, 1857.

STOLEN from the Barque ACACIA, on Saturday Evening, 21st instant, a Manila Pup, answering to the name of "Tip." Whoever shall bring the same to Mr. PAINE, Towns' Wharf, shall receive thirty shillings reward; and on conviction of the thief, five pounds. The police are already apprised.

THE SYDNEY AGENTS of the firms of FRITZE, of Bremen, and SCHULLER, BROTHERS, of Hamburgh, are requested to communicate their addresses immediately to H. HAMBURGER, 10, Lower George-street.

DENILIQUIN BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—At a meeting of the Committee of this Institution, held at the Royal Hotel, South Deniliquin, on the 9th of March, JOHN KELLY, Esq., Police Magistrate, in the Chair. Present—Edward J. Bloxham, Esq., J.P.; W. Brodribb, Esq. J.P.; H. Shiell, Esq.; D. G. Jones, Esq.; Mr. W. M'Kenzie, Mr. Gleeson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Parmeter.
It was proposed by Dr. JONES, and seconded by Mr. BRODRIBB—"That Mr. Bloxham, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Shiell, Mr. Parmeter, Mr. John Tyson, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. F. A. Gwynne, Mr. Gleeson, Mr. Jones, Mr. M'Kenzie, Mr. Herbert, and J. Burrows, do form the Working Committee of the Deniliquin Benevolent Asylum; five to form a quorum." Carried unanimously.
Proposed by Mr. BRODRIBB, and seconded by Mr. SHIELL—"That application be made to the Government for a piece of land upon which to build the said asylum, and that it is the opinion of this meeting that one of the reserves in South Deniliquin is well adapted for the purpose; especially the land now reserved for Emigration Depôt, 2½ acres in quantity, or a part of it, and that the Police Magistrate be requested to communicate to the Government on the subject." Carried.
Proposed by Dr. JONES, seconded by Mr. BRODRIBB—"That Mr. R. Parmeter be requested to act as secretary." Carried.
Proposed by Mr. BLOXHAM, seconded by Mr. BRODRIBB—"That the building of the Benevolent Asylum be erected of brick." Carried.
Proposed by Mr. BRODRIBB, seconded by Mr. SHIELL—"That the building shall be 51 feet long, 17 feet 6 inches wide, divided into four rooms of 12 feet x 16 feet in the clear each. Two double chimneys, so as to allow each room a fireplace; that each room shall have a half glass door in front, 7 feet high and 2 feet 9 inches wide, and the same at the rear; and the walls to be 12 feet high." Carried.
Proposed by Mr. BLOXHAM, seconded by Mr. M'KENZIE—"That the secretary shall advertise for tenders for the making and burning of 120,000 (one hundred and twenty thousand) bricks, in the BENDIGO ADVERTISER and GOULBURN HERALD; six insertions in each paper." Carried.
Proposed by Mr. SHIELL, seconded by Mr. GLEESON—"That all orders on the treasurer for payment of money on account of the building be signed by five of the working committee." Carried.
Moved by Mr. BRODRIBB, seconded by Mr. SHIELL—"That these resolutions and proceedings be published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD." Carried.
Proposed by Mr. BRODRIBB, seconded by Mr. BLOXHAM—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair." Carried.
The meeting was then adjourned to 21st of April next.
R. PARMETER, hon. sec.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Brazilian Pebbles and patent pantascopic spectacles, in gold, silver, and elastic steel frames; eye glasses, telescopes, opera, race, and regatta glasses. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

SCHOOL Furniture, &c. for SALE this week, next door to Post Office, Glebe.

COALS!—Best Newcastle A. A. Company's Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

A YOUNG MAN, of good education, is badly in want of employment; would accept anything suitable in town or country; is not afraid of a little rough work; salary at first no object; good references. L. S., Post Office.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT wanted, at No. 1, Fitz Roy Terrace, Redfern.

A FIRST RATE Mantle Maker wanted. For address, apply to Mr. MANLY, painter, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—Wanted, a young Man, about 15 years, to be Apprentice as Watchmaker, up the country. For particulars, apply to VEYRET and DELARUE, 470, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

COALS.—Wanted a Small Cargo A. A. Co.'s Coals. Apply to W. WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

COPYING.—A gentleman, disengaged from his office after 5 p.m., is anxious to undertake plain copying, (returns, &c.) Address A. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

COOK.—Wanted, a thorough good Cook and part Laundress, for a family at Darling Point. She must bake, and milk a cow. Apply to Mr. HODGSON, 212, George-street, Sydney, up-stairs.

COW.—Wanted, a good Milch Cow, recently calved, with calf at her side preferred. Apply to Mrs. ROTHERY, Darling Point, near Sydney.

DRESSMAKING, by the day or week. Address, C. K., HERALD Office.

ENGROSSING CLERK Wanted. Apply, personally to B. C. RODD.

FARMERS' Labourers Wanted; wages £30 per annum and rations. Apply to B. C. RODD.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE wanted. Address, with particulars and lowest price, to Box 252.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—Wanted, a Furnished House, containing not less than six rooms; one on the south side of the harbour, with coach-house and stable, would be preferred. Apply to Mr. HOOD, at Australian Club.

HAIRDRESSER.—Wanted, an Assistant. Apply to F. MULLER, 16, King-street.

HARP and PIANOFORTE EVENING QUADRILLE PLAYING.—Messrs. EMANUEL and COBLEY are open to receive engagements. JOHNSON and CO.

NOTICE to FARMERS.—Wanted to purchase, at FERRIS'S Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre,
5000 bushels colonial oats
5000 ditto English barley
2000 ditto Cape barley.
The highest market price given for the above in any quantities, if delivered within one month.

PARLOURMAID WANTED. Apply to Mrs. CLARK IRVING, Macquarie-street North, one door from Bent-street.

PIANIST.—A competent Pianist, just arrived, desires an engagement. Address Mr. LINDEN, care of Messrs. Sandon and Co., Music Saloon, 171, George-street.

SERVANTS FOR UP THE COUNTRY.—There are in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, several young women who are good servants, but for whom, in consequence of their having young children, it is difficult to find situations in Sydney. As it is presumed that the children would not be so great an objection to families in the interior, their attention is called to the subject. All particulars may be ascertained upon application at the Asylum, or by letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary, at his office there. GEORGE ALLEN, secretary. Sydney, 13th March, 1857.

SITUATION as Housekeeper.—A young person wishes for a situation in the above capacity, having been similarly engaged. No objection to country. Apply to Mrs. GLUE, 48, Pitt-street.

SHIPWRIGHTS wanted. Apply ROUNTREE and CO., Mort's Dry Dock.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an active experienced Hand for the country. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, 62, King-street East.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, good Hands. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted, Two or more. Also, Two Bricklayer's Labourers. Apply to R. HENSON, at the Royal Oak, corner of Erskine and Sussex streets.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a good hand; salary no object if suitable. JAMES THOMPSON, 116, Pitt-street. Wanted also a Junior Hand.

TO SLATERS.—Wanted, Two Good Workmen. Apply to TONGE and SATTLER, slaters, 169, Pitt-street.

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted, a Hand. Apply to J. BURTON, plumber, 46, King-street.

TEAMS Wanted for Bathurst, by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

TO SHIPOWNERS and Agents.—A Nautical Man, holding a master's certificate since 1848, wants employment either in command of a ship, or on shore, where his nautical and mercantile knowledge may be available for the benefit of his employers. N.B.—No objection to an outport. Address, R. W., HERALD Office. Undeniable references.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Lady accustomed to tuition, is desirous of receiving into her family two or three young ladies, to be educated with her daughter. The house is situated in the most elevated and healthful part of Woolloomooloo. Terms, moderate. For cards of address apply to Messrs. SANDON and CO., 171, George-street.

WANTED, a Cook. None but a competent person need apply. Salary no object. OSMOND'S Hotel, Pitt-street, late Perrier's Club.

WANTED, a respectable Young Person as Waitress. Apply, between 10 and 12, London Coffee House, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a thorough General Servant, in a family of three. Apply to No. 8, Dixon-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man of colonial experience, a Situation as Working Storekeeper, or Clerk and Collector. No objection to keep a plain set of books. Address C. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Plasterer. Apply at the Fortune of War, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Lad, as Light Porter, to look after a horse and to make himself generally useful. Apply to W. CREGO, 68, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Working Man, to drive a horse and cart. Apply to Mr. G. HILL, Surry Hills.

WANTED to Rent, a Cottage Residence, containing not less than four rooms, besides outhouses, in or near Sydney, with small garden ground attached. Apply at 149, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, LEFT OFF CLOTHES!—Mrs. WEYMAN, of Cooper's-row, Parramatta-street, will give the highest price in cash for every description of ladies' or gentlemen's wearing apparel, and all kinds of miscellaneous property. Families waited upon by addressing letters as above.

WANTED, a Plain Cook and Laundress; to a competent person, with good references, liberal wages will be given. Apply to HAIGH and ASHDIN, 2, Pitt-street North, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as Cook. Apply to Mr. FANNING, Spring-street.

WANTED, a seven-room House, near Hyde Park, not to exceed £120. Apply G. F. BAKER, 23, King-st.

WANTED, a Steady, Sober Man, who understands his business, as Chief Cook for the Boomerang. Apply on board, A. S. N. Company's Wharf.

WANTED, by a Steady Young Man employment in a store, or large grocery. Address B. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as Laundress, and to assist in the house work. Apply THIS DAY, at the Harbour View Hotel, No. 1, George-street North.

WANTED, a Groom, to take charge of carriage horses and harness in the country. J. GARLAND, New H. R. Company's Wharf, Market street.

WANTED, a Butler. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock, at No. 1, Hunter-street.

WANTED, several Married Couples, of good characters, without families, for dairying, farm, station, and domestic services; useful lads; gardeners; single men, as thorough farm servants; first-class waiter, for Moreton Bay; milkmen; man who understands the manufacture of raw sugar; bush carpenters; a top sawyer, able to sharpen saws; a man to assist at a butcher's in town; man for draining, &c.; also respectable general female servants near the town. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, Labour Offices, King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Female, who understands the National system of teaching, and can sing, to assist in school, two hours daily, three times a week. Address A. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at No. 31, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Gardener, competent to take charge of a garden. Apply to A. ABRAHAM, 289, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable Married Man, without family, as Gardener, his wife to act as Laundress. Apply personally to Mr. YOUNG, 225, George-street.

WANTED, a Woman as general House Servant. Apply at 441, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Young Lady accustomed to serve in a draper's shop. Apply at 441, George-street, Brickfield-hill. Likewise a Junior Assistant.

WANTED, a Party to join another for supplying Sydney with pure milk. The advertiser is possessed of 2000 acres of land near Liverpool Station, with cleared and fenced paddocks for cultivation, stock and milk yards, and sheds, for carrying on a large concern. Any one of respectability, with the requisite knowledge and a small capital may apply to Mr. GLUE, Registry Office, Pitt-street, who will give them every information.

WANTED, a Bedroom, with or without Partial Board, in the neighbourhood from the Post Office to St. James's Church. Address, stating terms, to BACHELOR, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Hammerman. Apply to JOHN WARD, Flour Company's Wharf.

WANTED, a General Servant and Nursemaid. Apply to 181, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Coachman, also a Cook; married or single. Apply to Mrs. ARMITAGE, No. 3, Lyons'-terrace.

WANTED, Ten Thousand Ironbark Spokes. Apply to J. ROBERTSON, coachbuilder, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply Exchange Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, by WILLIAM SEXTON, two drays to load stones; the highest wages given. Apply in the forenoon at the Toll Bar, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong Girl, of good character, to make herself generally useful, and attend to two children not very young. Mrs. MYLES, 21, Botany-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a Married Couple for Twofold Bay district, the man to be able to drive and be generally useful, the woman to do needlework and instruct children. J. C. GLUE, 48, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Handy Man to wash carriages, oil and washer wheels, &c. Apply to J. ROBERTSON, coach builder, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a young girl to mind a Shop, must be active and industrious; character for honesty indispensable. CHARLES WEBER, pork butcher, 54, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, an active young Man as Waiter. Apply, J. WAKELY, Bull and Mouth, Pitt and Market sts.

WANTED, a General Servant and a Cellarman. Castle Tavern, 105, George-street.

WANTED, a Man to drive a horse and make himself useful. Apply, from 12 till 2, to Mr. H. CANNER, butcher, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Married Couple—the man as horse driver, the woman as cook and laundress. 48, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a Young Lady accustomed to millinery business, a situation as Saleswoman, or Assistant in a shop. The interior preferred. Address M. L. W., 19, York-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Female, a situation as Plain Needlewoman in a dressmaker's establishment. Address by letter, A. M. LEE, Post Office.

WANTED, a General House Servant, at Mrs. JOHN ISAACS', 473, Brickfield-hill.

WEATHERBOARDED COTTAGE Wanted. Must be cheap and good. Apply by letter, stating price and other particulars, to WM. JONES, 29, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a Young Man, accustomed to the Grocery trade; he must be able to keep a set of books; also, a Porter wanted. Apply to M. DESPOINTES, Malakoff House, George-street South.

WANTED, a good Blacksmith. BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at Mrs. SHADLER'S, No. 5, top of Hunter-street.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers to the Millinery and Dressmaking. Apply Miss SCRIMES, 25, Market-street.

WANTED, a good General Female Servant for a small family; references required. Apply between 2 and 4, THIS DAY, at 168, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant, able to do a little washing. Apply 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Respectable Young Woman as Nursemaid. Apply at No. 6, Wynyard-square, after 11 a.m.

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Needlewoman. Apply after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Man Cook. No one but a competent person need apply. Also, a Female Servant. Currency Lass, Pitt and Hunter streets.

WANTED, by a respectable young Englishwoman, who understands dressmaking, a Situation as Needlewoman, in a private family; would not object to take charge of an infant. G. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as Light Porter. Metropolitan Clothing Hall, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Barmaid. Address M. A. T., at Mrs. Collins', newsvendor, Cooper's-row, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a thorough good General House Servant,—to one of that description first-rate wages will be given. Apply No. 93, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Married Couple, without incumbrance—man as Coachman, and to make himself generally useful; wife as Laundress and General Servant, in a small family. Wages, £60. Apply to Mrs. GARSED, Willow Lodge, Glebe, back of Hereford House.

WANTED, a Situation, by a Young Man, who has had sixteen years' experience in the iron trade (six years colonial); has a good connection in Port Phillip and Sydney, and has had a first-class mercantile education. Address A. A. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a spacious Shop and Premises, centrically situated, in George, Pitt, or King streets. Address A., Medical Hall, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a Girl as Nurse—one who can do needlework. Apply to Mrs. A. F. WILSHIRE, Elizabeth-street South.

100,000 BRICKS wanted. Apply before 8 a.m. Mr. J. GARSED, Willow Lodge, Glebe.

[From our City Correspondent.]

London, Saturday, January 3, 1857.

The position of affairs in Europe at the present moment is of considerable importance, but there are also other matters of not less interest to communicate or refer to.

The Paris Conferences were opened on Wednesday last, but although the result is not known, it is perfectly well understood that the difficulties to settle which the Plenipotentiaries have been called together, have been virtually settled by means of a compromise, which is due to the Emperor Alexander himself personally. He has proposed, and it is understood the contracting parties have assented, that Bolgrad be ceded to Moldavia; Serpents Island, the Delta of the Danube, to belong to Turkey; and Russia to receive, as a compensation for the surrender of the Isle of Serpents, a territory of 140 square miles, which will advance its frontier from the first to the second Yalpuck, and which will enable her to establish there the centre of her Bulgarian government. Another account states that the honour of this compromise is due to the Emperor Napoleon. But it matters little to whose intelligence the fact is due—it is sufficient that it has got us out of a difficulty; and the Paris Conference, therefore, meets to announce the termination of the Eastern question.

The affairs of Switzerland, on the Neufchatel question, has lately assumed very threatening appearances, and although still clouded with a warlike character, there are many reasons for concluding that it will not lead to a war. Prussia has, however, commenced her military preparations by centralizing a force of 130,000 troops, certain divisions of which were to march as yesterday to the frontier, and there await further orders. Switzerland has not been behind her powerful adversary in preparing for the threatening hostilities, and throughout the country the greatest possible spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism prevails. The Federal Diet, however, has formed itself into a National Council, and nominated a commission, which has requested permission to negociate a peaceful settlement of the dispute on the basis of the "liberation of the Neufchatel prisoners, in exchange for the recognition of the independence of Neufchatel by Prussia. These recommendations were referred to another commission and have since been unanimously recommended adoption. The whole of Switzerland, official and non-official, is however eager for battle. The defence of the territory is very actively prosecuted, and unlimited credits have been voted, with power to raise a loan of £1,200,000. The trial of the prisoners is fixed for the 19th instant. Both France and England are endeavouring to arrange a peaceful settlement of this question, and there can be no doubt of their proving successful, but in the mean time there is cause for some slight degree of uneasiness.

The old year did not close in peace—England having declared war against Persia, by a proclamation at Calcutta in November. The expedition to the Persian Gulf left Bombay at the period fixed upon, and news is shortly expected of its proceedings. Persia is fully prepared for war, and has appealed with considerable force to the people. The ultimatum of England demands that Herat be immediately evacuated by the Persian troops, and the inhabitants be compensated; that Persia cede a portion of its coast to the Imaum of Muscat. Several endeavours to negociate a settlement between England and Persia have failed, but hopes are entertained that peace will yet be re-established before long. A Persian ambassador is expected in Paris and London, to effect a settlement.

The next matter for observation is the fact of a collision between the English naval forces in China, and the military authorities of Canton, the result of an outrage by the Chinese upon the English flag, hoisted on board a Loretta, and the refusal of Yeh, the Governor-General of Canton, to give either satisfaction or an explanation of the insult. The Bogue and Tigris Forts have been stormed, and the guns spiked, Canton bombarded, and the forts silenced, and the guns spiked, and a fleet of 23 war junks destroyed. "What great effects from little causes rise." It was on the 8th October that the act of violence on the Loretta was committed, and Mr. Parkes, the British Consul, insulted. The Chinese are said, on good authority, to have cut off the heads of four of the men on board the boat. The forts of Canton were attacked and taken on the 24th October, and on the 27th October fire was opened upon the city walls, 30 feet high and 25 feet thick; by the 29th a practical breach was made, and the place stormed, but the English troops were in the evening withdrawn; on the 3rd and 4th November the inner portion of the city was bombarded, and on the 6th November the war junks destroyed. On the 12th November, the Bogue Forts were captured and occupied. Beyond this, we know but little of the actual state of affairs. The trade was at a standstill. The insurgents were in the capital of the adjoining province, and they would probably attack Canton as soon as it became known in what a difficult position Yeh had placed himself in.

Such is a brief outline of the position and prospects of the four great questions which now occupy public attention.

The China difficulty will probably lead to fresh treaties and some better arrangements for the extension of commerce.

Affairs in Spain are in a very unsatisfactory position, and some other political movement is evidently about to take place. The present Government does not possess the confidence of the people.

Attempts are made in the various Russian journals to show that Russia will lend assistance to Persia in the event of being called upon by the Shah for foreign aid. The idea is feasible at the first glance, but a little consideration will, I think, show that such a measure is unlikely. Russia is not in a position to court another war with England.

The King of Naples has become more obstinate since the attempt on his life, and will not make any change in his system of government.

From America the accounts are satisfactory as regards the position of the American and British Governments. The new treaty is stated to afford every guarantee for the future avoidance of their difficulties.

Negro insurrectionary movements in the South, are causing great excitement in that part of America, but the plot, if any there was, has been discovered, and many of the ringleaders hanged.

The House of Representatives, on the 15th December, declared that to re-open the African slave trade would subject the Union to the execration of all civilized nations. It is a pity it did not go farther, and admit that its "institution" of slavery, by which the vile and unhuman system is perpetuated meets with the unanimous condemnation of the world.

With regard to Home affairs, Parliament is to meet on the 3rd February, on "divers urgent and important affairs"—yet singular to state, these words have been unobserved by the whole newspaper interest, and indeed by every one else, for not one person have I spoken to that had observed the change in the proclamation from its usual tenour. There are no indications as to the future policy of the Government, but this much is certain, that the session will be a most important one, and will try the strength of the Ministry to the utmost. A determined opposition to the Income Tax is being organised, and must be successful, particularly if there should be a general election, as no candidate will probably stand any chance of election unless he pledges himself to vote for its removal.

The revenue returns for the concluding quarter of 1856 show an increase on the year of £4,000,000.

The Arctic ship Resolute has safely arrived in this country, a present from from the United States to England, and on Tuesday last she was formally delivered to the British authorities. This graceful act on the part of the United States towards this country will never be forgotten. It is an act of liberality, honour, and generous sentiment which John Bull will ever remember with feelings of gratified admiration and respect.

The ticket-of-leave system has come into sad repute, it has unquestionably failed to realise the expectations of its friends; but I think so entirely because it wanted two provisions, one of which, however, relates more to our prison discipline. Before the system can work well, the prisoners must be classified, in the first instance while in prison; this is their own opinion and suggestion; and secondly, they must not be interfered with by the police unnecessarily, after they have obtained their ticket. It is a preposterous absurdity to say that the men ought and shall obtain a living by honest industry, and then no sooner has a man been able to obtain honest employment that in walks the police, and he is turned out of his employment. What is wanted from the police is a proper surveillance over the ticket-of-leave men, not such interference as destroys their honest endeavours to reform.

A most senseless panic for gold lately took place in Ireland, but it has now ceased. It was necessary, however, to send about half-a-million of sovereigns over to meet the run.

Garotte robbery and violence is becoming more common than ever. Many men carry weapons of offence and defence by day and by night, and if the Legislature does not interfere there may be very serious results.

The Emigration Commissioners will despatch a vessel to Sydney between the 2nd and 9th, and another between the 10th and 17th February, to Sydney, and another to Geelong.

I enclose an interesting table on the emigration of 1856. The total number during the eleven months ending November is about 110,000.

I enclose you a synopsis of the arrangements for the re-establishment of steam communication with Australia. The first mail to be despatched under the new arrangements, via Southampton, will be on the 24th February, and via Marseilles on the 28th February. Subsequently they will be made up respectively on the 12th and 16th of each month. The postage of letters and papers from hence to be paid in advance.

There has been a very heavy demand for money during a part of the present week, but to-day the enquiry has been to a fair extent, the supply abundant, and the rates from 5½ per cent., being a little easier. The Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount during the month of December, namely, from 7 to 6½, and from 6½ to 6 per cent.

Money will probably decline to 5 per cent. during the next few months, and then remain pretty steady.

London, Monday, January 5th, 1857.

With regard to Foreign politics there is nothing really new to communicate since Saturday last. The Persian Ambassador has full power to treat with the British Government, and to close the negociation for peace. It is said that the Shah has been obliged to go to war from the coercion of fanatics. This is all nonsense.

What the result of the Neufchatel question will be is somewhat hidden by the position of parties, but you may rest assured that there will be no war. It is merely a question of etiquette.

The Archbishop of Paris was assassinated at half-past five o'clock, on Saturday evening, in the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, whilst proceeding to the Sacristy while officiating pontifically at the Navena in honour of the Festival of Saint Genévieve, by a Priest, who stabbed him near the heart. His Grace expired in five minutes. The murderer states that he committed the deed because he had been unjustly suspended.

This event has caused a most profound sensation in Paris and London, and is deeply lamented by all classes. The Church has been hung with black cloth, and a general mourning throughout the Roman Catholic Church prevails. The assassin is supposed to be out of his mind.

Consols closed to-day at 94 to ⅛; North Western Railway Stock at 106¾ to 107¼.

London, Monday, January 12, 1857.

The Paris Conferences were brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening last, at the second sitting of the Plenipotentiaries. A protocol was signed putting an end to the whole of the difficulties which have delayed the execution of the Treaty of Peace. It has been unanimously decided that the frontier shall follow Trajan's Valley to the River Yalpuck, leaving the towns of Bolgrad and Tabak to Moldavia, while Russia is to retain the town of Komrut on the right bank of the Yalpuck, with a territory of 330 square versts; the Isle of Serpents is declared a dependence of the Delta of the Danube, which is to revert to Turkey. All the other territory west of the new frontier is to be annexed to Moldavia. The boundary line is to be fixed before the 30th March next, at the latest, by which time the British fleet is to quit the Black Sea, and the Austrian army is to evacuate the Principalities. When this is effected, the Commissioners of the Principalities, who are at Constantinople, will proceed to Wallachia and Moldavia and give a report to the Conference, which will meet again in Paris to sanction by a convention the final agreement of the contracting powers relative to the organisation of the Principalities.

This is decisive enough, and the "Eastern Question" is therefore settled.

The Neufchatel question is in a fair way of a peaceful settlement. France and England have been using their good offices, and an arrangement of the differences between Prussia and Switzerland has been sketched out to suit the pride of the one party and the patriotism of the other. It is proposed that the Royalist prisoners shall be released without trial upon the request and out of deference to England and France, which will then use their endeavours to obtain from the King of Prussia the recognition of the independence of Neufchatel. Should Prussia refuse, France will help Switzerland to resist any encroachment on the part of the King. Thus the question will be settled, it is said, without wounding the honour or pride of either party. You may look upon this matter as perfectly settled. The Federal Council approves of the proposition, and the Federal Assembly has been convoked for the 14th instant, for the purpose of receiving them.

To Austria the peaceful settlement of this matter is of considerable importance. Were war to break out she would be in the midst of internal commotions.

There have been several meetings in London, Liverpool, &c., of the Swiss in support of the liberties of Neufchatel, and subscriptions have been opened to aid the federal government.

With regard to the war with Persia, I regret that I am unable to announce any positive prospect of a cessation of hostilities. The Shah has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia, requesting his advice and assistance. My own impression is that the Emperor Alexander will counsel wisely, and avoid any further collision with England, but may permit Russian troops to take service in the Shah army.

The Crown Prince of Persia is just dead. He was a fine youth, of great intelligence and learning. He was eight years old, spoke French, English, Russian, and Persian. There is great sympathy felt here for his father the Shah, who it appears was dotingly fond of the boy. His death was occasioned by brain fever.

The dispatches relating to the dispute with the Chinese authorities at Canton, have been published, and are most voluminous.

Lord Napier has been appointed her Majesty's minister to the United States.

The priest, who assassinated the Archbishop of Paris, on last Saturday week, is declared and appears to be insane. He will doubtless be imprisoned for life.

The Baron Bentivenga, the leader of the late Sicilian revolt, was shot near Palermo, on the 20th December. He implored the mercy of the King of Naples on the other prisoners, declaring himself the sole instigator of the rebellion.

Orders have been despatched for the English fleet in the Black Sea to hold itself in readiness to return to England.

Meetings in opposition to the income tax have been held all over the country.

The question of what we are to do with our criminals is being agitated, but with little success.

The Resolute, Arctic ship, has been taken to Chatham, there to be stripped, and all her fittings carefully deposited in store, to be no longer cared for nor thought of. She is to be refitted to form one of a new exploring squadron.

The Bank of England, on Friday, raised the rate of interest for loans of money on deposit of Stock, from 6 to 6½ per cent., or ½ per cent. above the rate of discount. It caused a great sensation amongst the dealers in the Stock Exchange, who on Saturday were very hard pressed for money. The object of the directors is to check the export of gold to France. The operation of the bullion exporters has hitherto been to purchase the gold by means of discounted bills. They have run short of this supply of means to carry on their contract, and have been obliged to obtain loans on deposit of stock. The Directors of the Bank, therefore, have put the 'screw' upon the right persons. For commercial purposes money is less wanted, and the rates have been easy, say 5½ to 5¾ for first days' bill; and it would therefore be manifestly unjust to make the whole commercial interest suffer for an operation with which they have had nothing to do.

Consols have become flatter, being now 94⅛ to ¼ for account, and 93¾ to ⅞ for money.

[From our London Correspondent.]

London, 11th January, 1857.

The conferences at Paris have terminated satisfactorily. A protocol has been unanimously adopted, by which Russia has consented to the interpretation of the Treaty of Paris in the manner insisted upon by the Allies. New Bolgrad, from this time, belongs to Moldavia; the Isle of Serpents is to be considered as part of the mouth of the Danube; and on the other hand Russia is to have restored to her a few miles of territory in another direction. It is intended that the Boundary Commissioners shall resume their labours, and complete the future frontier line between Russia and Moldavia by the 30th of March next. At that date, if no fresh obstacle be interposed by Russian duplicity, the British fleet will be withdrawn from the Black Sea, and the Austrian troops from the Principalities. It appears that great harmony and courtesy prevailed during the discussion which led to these results. The only soreness displayed by Russia was with reference to England and Austria, especially the latter, the Russian plenipotentiaries evidently considering her under British influence. Whilst those peaceful negotiations have been proceeding, Paris has also been the scene of a frightful murder, in the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, by a priest named Verges, the victim being the Archbishop of Paris, who was stabbed to the death as he was passing to the Vestry. The deceased was the Vicar-General of his immediate predecessor, who fell at the Barricades, in 1848, and was appointed to the See of Paris by General Cavaignac, then Chief of the French Government. The Ultramontane party regard Monseigneur Sibour as a martyr, the assassin having confessed that he killed him because he believed in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception—a doctrine which the assassin held to be damnable, and which M. de Chatelaine avers is repugnant to the French people, that it would not be surprising if, on the first political change, half the country should become Protestant. —The latest rumours with regard to Switzerland and Prussia are pacific, it being the interest of France and Germany to prevent a rupture if possible. The monarch at Berlin will have to withdraw his preposterous pretensions, or he will inevitably suffer an ignominious defeat. Peace, however, will not be disturbed. We have nothing new respecting our war with Persia. Should it not terminate before the assembling of Parliament, the Government will have to answer some awkward questions, for there never was a war commenced between this country and another respecting which the people possess so little little reliable information. The Chinese business threatens to be serious. The *London Gazette* presents us with the official despatches from China, relative to the differences which have arisen between the authorities of Canton, on the one side, and Sir John Bowring, our representative at Hongkong, and Mr. Parkes, our Consul at Canton, on the other. The collision has arisen in consequence of the Chinese firing upon a barque named the Arrow, under English colours; but, unfortunately for our case, Sir J. Bowring is constrained to make the unfortunate admission that "the Arrow had no right to hoist the British flag, the license to do so having expired on the 27th of September, from which period she has not been entitled to protection." That the Chinese can make any serious resistance to our force appears impossible. They have not the slightest ability or bravery in warfare.

The restoration of the ship Resolute to the British nation by the United States' Government has been judiciously seized upon as a justification for sending to Washington a successor to Mr. Crampton, who was dismissed for his participation in the enlistment affair. Lord Napier, the present Secretary of Legation at Constantinople is to be the new Minister. Many persons object to the appointment, and say we ought to send a commercial man; but although the Americans delight in their democratic opinions, it is probable that our future representative will be none the less in their eyes for being a member of the peerage. Lord Napier has displayed considerable address in the various posts he has filled at Naples, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople; and if he is only "frank and free," he will please our cousins across the Atlantic. During the time that Great Britain has had no minister at Washington, Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas have signed articles by which the embarrassments arising out of the late war and the Central American question have been ended, so far as they could, by large concessions on our side. We trust that no new hitch will arise to mar the good feeling which is now so happily restored between the two great commercial powers. A lecture on "Russia," delivered by Sir Robert Peel in Staffordshire, has caused a great sensation, both on account of its smart vulgarity of style, and of its want of taste. The Admiralty Lord speaks of a Russian governor as a "jolly brick," and insults the Emperor of the French's ambassador-extraordinary, the Count de Morny, by calling him a spick and span picture dealer. He abuses Sir Charles Napier, and laughs at him for calling the Grand Duke Constantine a frank, open-hearted sailor, what Sir Robert declares he is as far from being as it is possible to be. The hon. baronet is altogether very funny, very undignified, and very insolent. Still, there are a few note-worthy facts in his lecture. Here is one:—"At the moment when the Emperor placed his crown upon his head the Imperial ermine fell to his feet, while that of the Empress fell from her head, and was broken to pieces." Why did not the correspondents of the London papers tell us this? Perhaps they were not present, although they all pretended to be. It seems probable that Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, was not present, for he said that the Archbishop crowned the Emperor, and we now know that Alexander crowned himself. Lord Palmerston, whilst spending Christmas at Broadlands, has got into hot water with one section of the Southampton Liberals. For the borough in question there are two Liberal candidates in the field—Mr. Weguelin, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Andrews—originally an errand-boy, but who has risen to be the first coach-maker in Southampton, and has been three times mayor of that borough. Mr. Andrews has amassed a large fortune, which he spends liberally; is very charitable, and exercises great hospitality to all. But he is quite an uneducated man, and in a conversation with a Mr. Lankester, a tradesman employed by the Premier, his lordship declared that he was not a proper person to represent Southampton, but that Mr. Weguelin was the man. This conversation Mr. Lankester very improperly repeated at a meeting of Mr. Weguelin's friends, to the great annoyance of the worthy coach-maker, who wrote to Lord Palmerston on the subject. His lordship, in reply, said he had written to Mr. Lankester, who had acted very wrongly in making public a private conversation; but repeated his opinion of Mr. Andrews' unfitness. There is evidence, in another respect, that the Government has been anxiously watching this election. Mr. Falvey, a distributor of stamps, and sub-editor of the *Hampshire Independent*, has been dismissed for taking part in the election in favour of Mr. Andrews. When Mr. Falvey acted for Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Government man, on a former occasion, he was not molested.

Nothing new has transpired with reference to the Greenwich election. Two liberal candidates, Sir W. Codrington and Colonel Sleigh, are in the field, but neither seems inclined to expend much money, and at Greenwich candidates must be pecuniarily as well as politically liberal, if they wish to be successful. Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, was feted at the Mansion-house the other day, when a movement was initiated for presenting him with a testimonial. The testimonial nuisance is very general just now, but the recognition of such a man as Dr. Livingston is out of the category of humbug. No man better deserves a testimonial, and if the promoters have any good sense they will best show it by presenting the doctor with a well-filled purse. It is a folly to give a poor man expensive ornaments. There has long been some absurd notion that there is an indelicacy in offering sums of money as testimonials; but surely Mr. Cobden and Mr. Roebuck have long since relieved testimonial givers from any anxiety on that head. The great gold robbery is assuming a new phase, and assisting our legal fishermen to miraculous draughts of fishes. The romance at present in hand is the "Romance of Forgery," the hero one "Jim Saward, the barrister;" or as the *Law List* of last year more politely has it—"James Townshend Saward, of the Inner Temple, and the Home Circuit, barrister-at-law!" Of the Home Circuit truly—a circuit comprising the chief London banking houses, and various other places that have been "burglarized." We seem at last to have a chance of making a clean sweep of some of the cleverest rascals in the metropolis. The conduct of the Home Secretary has been severely censured for allowing one of the greatest villains in the country to be set at large from York gaol, on the plea of the ruffian that his health was delicate. Under the direction of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, a most important work is making silent but steady progress, viz., the consolidation of the statutes at large. These are now contained in about forty large and closely-printed volumes, of the contents of which every subject of the realm is supposed to be conversant. When the work of consolidation is completed—which it is expected to be in little more than two years—these forty volumes will be reduced to four or five, and nine-tenths of the statute-book will have disappeared, containing a mass of obsolete and repealed and expired enactments; while every Act in operation, and most of them in an improved and consolidated form, will be retained. A mercantile law conference is to be held next month, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, when some subjects of the highest importance are to be brought under discussion. Lord Panmure has announced the gratifying fact, that the army and navy estimates are to be reduced by twenty millions—from £34,000,000 to £14,000,000. What Sir G. C. Lewis is going to do with this large sum, Lord Panmure does not tell us. A decided effort will, however, be made to obtain a modification of the income tax. Last year, the public revenue amounted to £72,218,988—giving an increase of four millions on the previous year. The complaints of the increase of crime, and of the failure of the ticket-of-leave system, continue to augment; but with very few suggestions of a remedy for the existing state of things. For our part, we are satisfied that the convict system is as short-sighted as it is immoral—as dishonest as it is contemptible. But over and above this, the system has failed—utterly failed. It has failed in regard to great communities, for the more populous and energetic of our colonies will tolerate convicts no longer. It was impossible to have a more favourable field for experiment than Norfolk Island, and yet the very sense of shame has brought its horrors to a close. It is, therefore, ridiculous as well as wicked to recur to a system which is certain to produce the same results. First, we should have the expense of new establishments, then the cost of transport, only to end, after a few years' experience, in defeat, and abandonment. Some are ready to argue that, under a better system, Norfolk Island horrors might be avoided. The *Times* confidently declares that transportation does not necessarily involve the evils and errors of the old Australian scheme. But we have no hope of a better scheme. A better system would punish our convicts at home, and transportation is but a proof that as regards crime and its treatment we are helplessly at sea. When the nation has come to the resolution to discontinue compulsory expatriation, it will have put itself to the school where it is likely to acquire that knowledge which will render it superior to the evil against which it has to provide. We can conceive of nothing more disgraceful, and certainly nothing can proclaim declension so emphatically, as when a nation confesses its inability to cope with its own criminals. Among the few suggestions which the present emergency has elicited, is one to send convicts into mines specially provided for their reception. That society would run very little risk of being disturbed by this class of criminals, is quite certain, and that the punishment might be rendered irksome to a degree is equally true. There is something un-English in it, and in parts of the continent the horrors of the mines have been a standing opprobrium. A well-defined system of public works, is the only thing which, in our opinion, meets all the claims of justice, without infringing on humanity. Comparative security of the prisoners is proved to be attainable, severity and continuance of punishment is possible, while there would be nothing that could foster the depressing influences of subterranean isolation, or the still more mischievous results that would follow from an abandonment of that great essential.—The deaths to be noted are as follow: Lord Milford, who, as Mr. Phillips, for many years represented Haverfordwest; Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Cork; Sir E. Filmer, M.P. for West Kent; Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford.

MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

A horrible crime was committed on the afternoon of Saturday, 3rd January, at five o'clock, in the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, during a procession in honour of St. Geneviève.

At the moment the Archbishop of Paris entered the vestry he was stabbed with a dagger, by a priest named Vergès, who had been recently suspended.

The Archbishop was carried to the presbytery of St. Etienne-du-Mont, where he almost immediately expired.

The murderer was arrested. He confesses his crime. He is about thirty years of age.

This crime has produced the most painful sensation throughout Paris.

The *Moniteur* says:—"It is impossible for us to describe the deep emotion felt by the numerous faithful who were assembled in the church, and the painful impression which the news of the death of the virtuous prelate caused that evening in Paris."

We take the following additional details of this horrible crime from the Paris papers:—

From the *Constitutionnel*:—"The Archbishop had just taken part in the procession. Having reached the church, he was on the point of going to the vestry, and he turned round to give his blessing to the persons assembled in the lower part of the temple, when he received two blows from a dagger by a man of vigorous appearance, who was immediately arrested. M. Surat, the Grand Vicar, who accompanied Monseigneur Sibour, gave him absolution on the spot, and the prelate expired exclaiming "*La malheureux!*" The Archbishop was in his surplice, and was not doing duty when he received the mortal blow. His body was taken into the vestry, where it remained for some time. It was then taken to the presbytery. It was soon ascertained that the assassin was a priest of the diocese of Meaux, called Verges, and who, although only in his thirty-second year, has been suspended more than once. Latterly his conduct had betrayed a complete aberration of intellect. He was seen at the doors of the Church of the Madeline, with a placard on his breast, bearing accusations against his superiors."

The *Univers* has the following:—"The death of the Archbishop was almost instantaneous, from two stabs in his chest. He was struck in the right side. The assassin, Verges, had been suspended for having publicly preached against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, which he said was idolatry. The last suspension induced him to come to Paris, and revived within him the idea of the crime, which he had entertained formerly, and then abandoned. He has an expressive countenance, and answers calmly to the questions put to him. He says he was unjustly suspended. He wished to be revenged, because the Archbishop refused to re-admit him into the clerical state. As he struck the blow he exclaimed, 'A priest should not be allowed to starve.' He bought his dagger from a cutler in the Rue Dauphine. His coat pocket were full of documents in writing."

The *Union* gives a few additional details:—"When the Archbishop was struck he started back a few steps, exclaiming, '*Ah malheureux!*' and sank immediately, covered with the blood which gushed from his wounds. The blows were struck so rapidly that it was impossible for the persons near the Archbishop to prevent them. The Abbe Surat collared the assassin and overthrew him, with the dagger still in his hand."

The *Detroit* gives another version. It says:—"The Archbishop was just entering the vestry when a man rushed at him, and, drawing his robes aside, plunged a large Catalan knife into his breast, exclaiming, 'No goddess!' The murderer watched his dying victim with a satanic smile. When asked why he committed the crime he said, 'Because I was suspended, and I was told I should not be pardoned.' 'Why,' they said, 'did you exclaim, No goddess?' 'Because I do not believe in the Immaculate Conception, upon which I explained myself in the pulpit. I wished to protest once more against so impious a doctrine.'"

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Daily Express*, writing on Sunday night, 11th January, says:—"Verges has been transferred from the prison of Mazas to that of the Conciergerie. All doubts as to his sanity have now entirely disappeared. His manner is most calm and rational; he converses with acuteness, and shows a perfect command over his intellectual powers. Yesterday, he underwent a preliminary examination, merely for the purpose of preparing him for his trial. He was asked if he had secured an advocate. He replied, with a smile, 'Advocate! I have no want of one. I can defend myself.' As the law, however, provides that a prisoner shall not be left undefended, an advocate has been found for Verges, and five days have been allowed him to prepare the materials for the defence. The trial is to come off on the 17th of this month. The general impression now is that Verges will be guillotined. Imprisonment for life in a madhouse would, it is considered, be impolitic. Nobody can believe a man mad who gives so many proofs of his sanity. It is evident to all that religious zeal impelled him to commit the act for which he is now imprisoned."

Among the candidates believed to have the best chance of succeeding to the vacant see of Paris, the names of Monseigneur Salines, Bishop of Amiens (ex-Legitimist, but present Bonapartist), and Monseigneur Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles, are mentioned. The latter is said to have the best chance. As he is in years, the young Prince Canino (son of Prince Charles) who has lately been ordained priest, and who, I presume, is to be the Cardinal Fesch of the second empire, is spoken of as likely to be his coadjutor.

It is probable that a wish may exist at the Court of Rome to make the public believe that the murderer Vergès is insane. It is certain that among several of the lower orders the crime has produced an effect unfavourable to the clergy, and I have heard of one or *two* priests being insulted in the streets. Such conduct, unjust as it is, proves at all events the sympathy felt for the deceased.

It is reported that a letter was found on Verges, addressed to the Emperor personally, and which was immediately given to his Majesty. The conclusion is said to be, "*L'Archevêque est perdu, gare à vous.*" Verges is also said to have left at his late rectory in the diocese of Meaux, a sort of testamentary paper, which has been transmitted to the police by the bishop. The paper says "*Je legue mon âme à l'immortalité, mon corp à la guillotine.*" ("I bequeath my soul to immortality, my body to the guillotine.")

The exhibition of the archbishop's remains was curtailed by two or three days. The crowds were becoming more numerous every day; the language was in several cases not at all edifying; and the police did not think it advisable to allow the exposition to continue on the Sunday. The embalming also was a failure; because, while they used the Gannal process, they also had the idea of extracting the heart from the body, and mortification ensued.

It is believed that the preliminary proceedings are so far advanced that the assassin will be put on his trial about the 20th or 25th of January. As the prisoner confesses his crime the trial probably will not last long. The defence made by his advocate will, no doubt be, that the crime was the act of a madman. The principal motive now alleged by the criminal himself was, to avenge the oppression of the inferior classes of the clergy by the great dignitaries of the church. Having been more than once reproved by his superiors, and particularly the Curé of St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, he first meant, he says, to have killed the last named, but, on reflection, he preferred a still higher victim. He wished, as a member of the ecclesiastical democracy, to give a terrible warning to the aristocracy of the church. No trace of madness, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, has, I believe, been detected, further than the excitement of mind which accompanies the commission of such an act.

The only instance in the French Church of an almost identical act occurred in the sixth century. Pretexal, Bishop of Rouen, whose name is found in the Roman Martyrology, and whose feast is celebrated on the 24th of February, was assassinated in 588 in his church, by his own Vicar-General. The Vicar-General was high in favour with Fredegonde, the wife of Childeric I., and it was at her instigation that he committed the crime. The murder of Thomas A'Becket was the work of laymen, and the massacre of the priests in the Chapel of the Carmes in the French Revolution was the act of a ferocious mob; but the slaying of a prelate almost at the foot of the altar, by the hand of a priest, and while engaged in divine service, is almost without precedent.

The coffin of the Archbishop of Paris bears the following inscription—"This coffin contains the body of the most illustrious and most reverend father in God, Monseigneur Marie Dominique Auguste Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, Senator, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, and of the order of St. Maurice and St Lazarus of Sardinia; died Jan. 3, 1857, aged 64 years and 5 months." The same inscription is repeated in Latin on the inner leaden coffin.

SYSTEMATIC AND WHOLESALE FORGERIES.

Under an ominous, but of late not uncommon heading our columns have lately contained statements well calculated to arrest and occupy the attention of the reader. Seldom indeed have frauds been described showing greater ingenuity or more elaborate procedure in the execution of crime. We must premise that at present the proceedings only take the form of a charge against certain persons in custody, named James Anderson and James Townshend Saward. These prisoners are still under remand, having not as yet been even committed for trial; while it should be further added that the two principal witnesses examined are not only convicts under sentence of transportation for life, but men against whom previous convictions are also on record. In the present instance they give evidence as having been accomplices in the acts alleged, and it is from their testimony that we now, without any intention of prejudging the case at issue, compile a short account for the benefit of the public.

According to the allegations thus advanced, the prisoners Anderson and Saward, together with the convicts Attwell and Hardwick, now professing to make a clean breast of it, were confederates in machinations of the most extraordinary and extensive kind for obtaining money by forgeries upon the various banks of this city. In the mere crime of forgery itself there is nothing, unhappily, very novel; it is from the deliberation of purpose evinced, from the depth of the plan devised, and the complication of the machinery set in motion, that the present examples derive their unprecedented interest. To what extent the proceedings may have been carried is more than we can yet tell, but Mr. Mullens, the solicitor to the Bankers' Committee, observed on Saturday last that up to that time he had at least thirty witnesses to examine for the prosecution. If we are to credit the evidence hitherto adduced the first step in these advances—the first approach against the strong-box of the banker—was to obtain possession of *bonâ fide* cheques, either paid or payable, drawn by some individual or firm upon the bank entrusted with their funds. These documents testify to the mutual dealings of the parties concerned, and furnished the usual handwriting and signature from which the copy could be taken. As the prisoner Saward seems to have been familiarly known as "Jim the Penman," we presume we may assign him this department in the division of labour. There was then a man called the "sender," whose office it was to despatch cheques so prepared to the banks for cash, at which stage of the operations, be it observed, the practice was to engage some individual entirely unconcerned in the fraud. "The usual plan," said the witness Hardwick, "was to get some "innocent person to present the forged document." The innocent person in question, however, was not unattended. Under pretence of making some commonplace inquiry at the establishment, one of the real accomplices followed him quietly into the bank, and took stealthy notice of the reception he experienced. If all went smooth, and the cheque was cashed, he left the bank, and signalled the result to a confederate on the outside, so that the "sender" was duly forthcoming at the rendezvous to receive the money. If the messenger was detained, or inquiries instituted, or suspicion in any way manifested, this result also was promptly telegraphed, in which case, as we need not add, the originators of the fraud were looked for in vain. Such was the general theory of the proceedings, as alleged by the witnesses, but it is in the details of the practice that the most striking features are to be found.

To begin with, how are cheques to be procured—either blank, filled up, or cancelled? for it is not, or at any rate never should be, the habit of prudent people to leave such documents about. From certain statements in the evidence we are disposed to surmise that the foundation of forgeries was sometimes laid in burglaries, and that such seemingly useless things as old cheques formed part of the spoil carried off by robbers, to be turned in this way to account. Twice did the witness Attwell give this explanation of the way in which the necessary documents had been procured. But, as this resource occasionally failed, a more deliberate and systematic operation was resorted to. We take the instance of a solicitor in Red Lion-square, upon whose account at Gosling's it was thought desirable to make an attempt. Attwell repaired to this gentleman with a story that a person named Hesp (imagined for the occasion) owed him money, for which he wished application by a lawyer to be made, a place having meanwhile been hired at which the supposed Mr. Hesp might be presumed to reside, and where the lawyer's letter would be taken in. These steps having been taken, and the imaginary Mr. Hesp having been duly threatened with the rigours of the law, Attwell advances from his own pocket the money to pay his own demand, and sends it by his own brother to the solicitor's office. But here came the unlucky hitch in the transaction. All these proceedings had been based on the presumption that if the money were judiciously left for a few days in the attorney's hands, so that it would probably go with his ordinary receipts into his bank, he must needs, when he came to settle with his client, write a cheque for the amount, and thus furnish his obliging customer with the document and pattern required. As it happened, however, the payment was made in cash, so that all the expense as well as the labour was lost, but the operation was repeated afterwards, and with more success. On another occasion Attwell and Hardwick betook themselves into the Eastern Counties, and there also engaged professional agency for the same purposes, but their career in those parts was abruptly cut short by arrest and conviction. The reader will not fail to observe the employment of capital as well as labour in these transactions. Upwards of £100 money in hand was sometimes forthcoming to pay the imaginary debt with, and £250 was paid into a banker's by way of furnishing Hardwick with credit and introduction at Yarmouth.

It is not to be supposed that all the work was over when a forged cheque had been manufactured after the original and prepared for presentation. The place of rendezvous had to be altered repeatedly, and the "sender," a capacity apparently filled by Anderson, disguised himself with false hair or whiskers, and "changed his name each time that a cheque was sent." Some inductive reasoning too must have been required to decide upon the amount which any particular operation might carry. On one occasion Attwell asserts that Saward, after obtaining some blank and paid cheques belonging to a certain person, proceeded to make a deliberate reconnaissance of the premises, and concluded that "it was not a very large firm, and that he did not expect to get much from it." The crisis of the action occurred, of course, in the banking-house, upon the presentation of the cheque. As the agent at this point was commonly quite innocent, he would apply for the cash without confusion or misgiving, but the suspense of the accomplice on the watch must have been now and then painful. Once the sentinel on this duty, after seeing the cheque actually paid, observed "several of the clerks got together, and comparing the signature to this cheque with some others." Another time the slip between the cup and the lip was remarkable—the more so, indeed, as the venture was for no less than £1000. The clerk had actually paid the money into the very hands of the messenger, when misgivings occurred, and it was taken back again.

The progress of the pending inquiries will, no doubt, admit us further into the mysteries of transactions which, for elaborateness of scheming seem unsurpassed by anything previously on record. What will most probably suggest itself just now to the reader's mind is a reflection on the industry, as well as ingenuity, thus expended upon crime. Had the like pains been applied in any honest pursuit they must have yielded an honest livelihood. The operations detailed, if the evidence should ultimately be substantiated, are not the actions of idlers or vagabonds betaking themselves to thievery as something preferable to work. They evince skill, patience, and even a species of enterprise, which, if employed in a lawful direction, would have produced their due reward; but we trust that the exposure of the case may end in the ruin of at least this one department of crime, and render the paths of fraud by so much the less inviting.—*Times*.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors in the above company, was held at the London Tavern, on December 19th, Duncan Dunbar, Esq., in the chair, the object being the declaration of a dividend. From an abstract of the profit and loss account read at the meeting, it appeared that a dividend of 2 per cent. was paid in December, 1855, amounting to £11,000. It was now proposed to pay a further dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum up to June, 1856, and there would remain on the profit side of the account a sum of £2607 10s. 8d.

The Chairman with one or two observations, tendering information if required, proposed that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum up to the 30th June, 1856, be due and payable on the 15th of January.

Mr. Mocatta complained of the smallness of the dividend. The Bank of Australasia, he said, paid 20 per cent., and surely between that and 5 per cent. was too great a difference. Last year all their dividends were frittered away in expenses, and this year he feared the latter would be enormous. The dividend ought to be at least 7 or 8 per cent. Money was very scarce, and had been able to command high rates both at home and in the colonies. He wished to have answers to two questions—first, what was the amount of the securities held by the Bank? and, secondly, what actually was the gross amount of their expenditure?

The Chairman said, that in the balance-sheet which had been furnished, a considerable amount was struck off for bad debts. The gross profit for the half-year was £27,675, but £10,300 was deducted for bad debts and proportion of preliminary expenses. The bank was thereby placed in such a position that in future it would be able to take a very considerable portion of the £27,000 for the dividend. (Hear, hear.) The amount of deposits and circulation not bearing interest was £530,000, no inconsiderable amount when they reflected how young was their institution. (Hear, hear.) As to the expenses, he admitted that they were heavy, but it must be recollected that the principal portion of their business was carried on at a distance of 14,900 miles, and in a place where the whole scale of expenditure was much higher than in this country. With respect to bad debts, he thought that £3000 would cover the loss on that score. They must recollect that during the three years they had been in business the bankruptcies in Melbourne had amounted to two millions, and he was able to state that the amount that had fallen to their share may be considered really comparatively small. With respect to the Bank of Australasia, it should be remembered that for some time it paid no dividend at all, and it was generally believed that, at the commencement of the gold discoveries, it made an enormous profit by buying gold at £2 10s. the ounce, and selling it at £4 16s. The directors had perhaps a large nest-egg of this gold still left, and dealt it out gradually to the shareholders in the shape of 20 per cent. dividend. (A laugh.) They (the London Chartered Bank of Australia) had paid four per cent. from the commencement, and he had every hope that the dividend would steadily improve. As regarded the expenditure, he could not hold out any hope of reduction at the present moment, for it must be remembered that they had branches not only at Melbourne, Geelong and Sydney, but three at the gold diggings, namely, Balarat, Maryborough, and Raglan.

A shareholder asked what proportion of this dividend would go to the holders of new shares.

The Chairman: There would be six months' dividend on £550,000, and three months' on £50,000.

After some conversational discussion, in the course of which suggestions for the formation of a reserve fund were thrown out, the resolution, declaring a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, was put and agreed to.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONIES.

(From the Times.)

Till within a very few years, no product of England appeared so impossible to transport across the seas as her responsible Government. The great Republic which has sprung from our American colonies has developed our love of liberty, our respect for individual rights, and our deference to public opinion, but has never been able to appropriate to herself the English executive. In every State, as well as in the Central Legislature, the chief magistrate is elected for a definite period, and the Ministers of the Federal Government are excluded from seats in the Legislature, and may retain office, although they and their opinions are in a decided minority. The notion of a responsible Government holding office so long as it retained the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, has for the first time in the present year been brought into practice in the Australian colonies. Educated hitherto under a system of political tutelage, with one-third of their members nominated by the Crown, and consisting partly of officials whom no possible success of opposition could displace, the Australian Assemblies had but little experience of the theory or practice of constitutional government. How matters are to proceed in Victoria we do not know, for the elections are not yet concluded; but we have had a notable specimen of the turbulent infancy of responsible government in New South Wales. The spring of last year was occupied in that colony by an election of members to serve in the Lower House. The electoral districts in the colony were said at the time of the passing of the act under which it received its constitution to have been framed with great inequality, and from this cause, or from some other of which our accounts do not inform us, parties appear to have been nearly equally balanced. The Governor, Sir William Denison—whose conduct throughout the whole of these complicated transactions appears, so far as we have the means of judging, to have been extremely judicious and impartial—first devolved the task of forming a government on Mr. Thomson, the Colonial Secretary under the old *regime*. On the failure of this gentleman the duty was intrusted to Mr. Donaldson, a merchant and settler, who succeeded, though with great difficulty, in forming a Ministry. This government seems to have been formed of Conservative elements, and to have been suspected at least of an intention to maintain the claims of the present occupants of Crown lands in all their integrity. However, the Government obtained a majority, but a majority so small that in August last they resigned, because they did not receive that amount of support to which they believed themselves entitled. Sir William Denison then summoned to his Councils Mr. Cowper, the leader of the Opposition, who formed a Government, but was driven to select his Attorney-General from among the solicitors instead of the bar, there being, as it appears, the same line of demarcation between the two branches of the profession there as in England. The bar, of course, were indignant at such a slight, and personal objections seem to have existed against the new Attorney-General of more force than his belonging to the wrong branch of the legal hierarchy. When this Ministry met the House, a vote of censure was moved upon them, mainly levelled at this obnoxious Attorney-General, and carried by a majority of two. Mr. Cowper and his colleagues thereupon resigned, and the scale, which had inclined for the moment in favour of the Liberals, once more favoured the Conservatives. By the last accounts, a new Ministry was formed by Mr. Parker, a gentleman whose fame, whatever it may be, has not yet penetrated these northern regions.

We have been thus particular in narrating these events because as it is of great importance to truth that the difficulties of responsible government should not be extenuated, so it is of equal consequence to the future well government of our colonies that they should not be exaggerated or misrepresented. It is very easy to raise out of these frequent, almost theatrical, changes of Ministers and Ministries a cry that the colonies are unfit for self-government. For our own part, we see nothing in what has happened in New South Wales which might not perfectly well have happened in England itself, always excepting the sensitiveness of a Prime Minister who resigns office while he has got a working majority of two, and the nomination of an Attorney-General selected from the roll of solicitors. It is nothing new in this country for parties to be nearly balanced or Ministries to be short-lived. Nor is the conflict, as has been represented, one merely for place and power. There is a vast prize at stake—no less than the unsold lands of the colony, which the one party wish to retain in the hands of the present occupants at nominal rents, and the other to throw open to purchase. The minority claim to represent the larger portion of the people of the colony, and only to be outvoted by an unfair division of the electoral districts. The struggle must continue till victory decides for one side or the other; and, instead of cavilling at its course, we ought to rejoice that we have provided our colonists with an arena on which to fight out their local differences by argument and reason, instead of having recourse to those explosions of fury and discord which are apt to agitate those communities for whose passions a similar safety-valve is not provided.

Responsible government can do great things, but it cannot beforehand ascertain the relative force of parties, nor discern without trial the fittest men to conduct the government, nor remedy by its own in-

from the faulty distribution of electoral power; there is no reason to doubt that in Australia, as elsewhere, the effect of responsible government, when it has been given it to attain its full development, will prove the same blessing that it has been in England and in Canada. We must beware of copying the impatience of many well-meaning men in 1848, who because their new institutions did not at once regenerate nations utterly unaccustomed to think and act for themselves, and restore liberty undermined by centuries of misgovernment, believed their aspiration after liberty a dream, and sank back into their old lethargy. A remembrance of the struggles and blunders, the errors and failures, through which England struggled into her present constitution, should lead us to look with patience and hope on our rising colonies, and teach us not to be surprised should we not see all that we expect fully in six months, which cost us many centuries.

TRANSPORTATION.

(From the Times, January 5th.)

No plan of secondary punishment can be considered complete which does not provide for the expatriation of the criminal for the whole remainder of his life.

The old system of transportation did this effectually. Whatever the sentence—7, 10, 14, or 21 years—it was virtually a sentence of banishment for life. The number of years prescribed regulated the period of his labour and prison discipline in the penal colony; but when the period had expired there was no inducement to return to England; every temptation for the criminal to settle where he was. The emancipated convict found himself on the expiration of his sentence in a very advantageous position. He was a member of a rising and advancing community, where wages were high and the acquisition of property by honest means easy. The presence of a large number of his own class mitigated the feeling of shame and relieved the consciousness of degradation, and the criminal became an honest man, at any rate one whose sympathies were enlisted with the acquisition of wealth in favour of the people and against the thief.

This was one solution of the problem how to deal with an expiree convict, but it is one no longer open to us to adopt. The Antipodes are no longer unknown and unexplored regions, and the fact that such a destiny awaited the criminal would now become a deterrent, and rob transportation of its salutary terrors. Besides, we cannot afford to be always founding new penal colonies, which are sure to attract to them free emigrants, who will soon learn in the midst of a rapidly rising prosperity to look with disgust on its origin, and insist on banishing from among them that criminal element which want and necessity made endurable, and which abundance and prosperity have rendered intolerable. The principles of demand and supply will easily absorb our expiree criminals in the first instance, but the free day labourers of the community in which the paternal will soon end by expelling them altogether. The result is that we cannot trust to the free action of the laws of political economy to preserve to us our penal settlements. Nor is this a good rule. The law of the development of communities is freedom, while the very nature of a penal colony implies constant interference, repression, and restraint. If, then, we are to found penal colonies, to preserve and stereotype their harsher and more repulsive features. They must be places of punishment and places of abode for persons who have undergone punishment,—not for free settlers untainted with crime. Wherever we fix our penal colony, it is absolutely necessary that that place should be the home of the criminal for the rest of his life. If the situation be in Australia the colonies would never endure, nor would they be content to endure the infliction of the crime of Great Britain, in the shape of felons who had served their sentences in another part of the continent. If any portion of America be selected, the same objection would apply with equal force to Canada and the United States. Where the convict is sent he must remain; we cannot, without danger of dismembering the empire, or involving it in serious disputes, suffer him to leave the place of his banishment for a colony, or the territory of a friendly nation. The period of penal servitude may be short or long, but the residence in the penal colony must be for life. The tie that binds the expiree to the soil should be not, as heretofore in Australia, his own preference, but a power he cannot resist. In relieving the hardship of his lot, in holding out inducements to good conduct, in allowing the acquisition by honest labour of a certain amount of competence and comfort, yet without permitting those scandalous exhibitions of enormous wealth the occurrence of which in Australia did so much to neutralise the terrors of transportation, will be shown the foresight of the legislator and the tact of the disciplinarian. Such a colony will be, of necessity, highly artificial, supplying by positive rules many of those things which in ordinary communities are wisely left to provide for themselves; but it is, after all, nothing more than extending to a large and isolated district the same method and order as are applied to a prison, the inmates of which are subject to every degree of punishment, from simple detention to the severe labour exacted from hardened offenders. There is no reason why such a community, separated from the rest of the world and forbidden to free settlers, should not continue to absorb for ages the crime which is intolerable in this country, striking a salutary terror into the evil-disposed here, and saving the criminals as much as possible from mutual contamination by scattering them widely over the surface of a large and isolated region.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NEUCHATEL QUESTION.

(From the Times of January 12th.)

It is announced by telegraphic despatch that the Neuchatel question may be regarded as settled. England and France have proposed terms to the Federal Council which the body considers acceptable. The Envoys of Switzerland have also come to an understanding with the French Government. Switzerland will set at liberty the prisoners, on the assurance of the two mediating Powers that Prussia will acknowledge the independence of Neuchatel, and at once put a stop to her military preparations. Thus ends this dispute, which, arising from the most pitiful of causes, threatened Europe with a bitter and determined contest. What the King of Prussia has gained it is difficult to say. His military power has been braved by the hasty threats of a small republic; his political reputation has been still further tarnished by the fact that he has been ready to shed the blood of thousands for an empty title; and as for the point of honour, he certainly has not much to boast of, since he has had to promise to acknowledge the independence of Neuchatel, and to withdraw his military demonstrations, before the Swiss would release the prisoners of September. However, we may rejoice at the bloodless termination of the dispute; and if King Frederick William conceives himself to have ended the affair with credit to himself and his regal dignity, the world will not care to interfere with his illusion.

But this affair of Neuchatel may teach us something. What is the meaning of so seemingly absurd and petty an episode in the history of Europe? Surely the close of a gigantic struggle between the greatest powers of the world was no time for so puerile a display as that of the Neuchatel Royalists. The old comparison of a tempest in a glass of water would be sure to arise in the mind of everybody. The King of Prussia would not take part for or against us in the great war which has lately ended; but as soon as that was over he has his own demonstration against the people of a little Swiss town. The King of Prussia had allowed four years to elapse after 1848, before he obtained diplomatic sanction for his supposed rights by the protocol of London, and four more before he took any active steps to regain them. Why, then, did he choose such a moment for his little coup d'etat? What could he expect but that it would be looked upon merely as the after-piece of a tragedy, and that the disrespect with which he himself is regarded in Europe, would deepen into something very like contempt? The solution of this question is found, we think, in the security felt by the absolute Governments of the continent, in their confidence in their own strength, their reliance on one another, and the contempt they feel of the few remaining free States of Europe. An absolute monarch might think he could hardly choose a better time for a quarrel with a republic. Within a twelvemonth Belgium had been threatened, Spain subjected to uncontrolled royal authority, and Naples brought into more complete servitude. Throughout Europe monarchical and military authority was supreme. Either by deliberate choice, as in France, or by acquiescence, as in the continental countries, the principle of absolute government had been almost universally accepted. But Switzerland forms an irritating exception to this uniformity of subjection. There, somewhat as in the fashion of ancient Greece, a number of petty communities are bound together by a league sufficient for the purposes of defence and for developing feelings of nationality, but with rivalries and often hostilities among themselves. Such as they are, the Swiss have always been the objects of dislike to the neighbouring autocrats, and now the feeling is stronger than ever. Free Governments, with a certain free debating in French and German; revolutions in which the citizens living in one part of the town take the power from the aristocracy living in another part of it; newspapers expressing freely opinions which cannot be uttered in the great empires across the frontier; the absence of passports; the harbouring of refugees; orations full of allusions to liberty and the people—are things looked upon with a very evil eye in the centre of Europe. In fact, Swiss notions are a thorn in the side of the continental monarchs. The country is too striking a contrast to their own. England is a nation apart, both geographically and morally, and our language is not widely known; but Switzerland is inhabited by a race sufficiently resembling the people of the surrounding States, its languages are their languages, and its position allows, and, indeed, necessitates, constant communication with them.

That the subversion of Swiss freedom would be gratifying to the chief continental Powers there can be little doubt. We do not mean to say that the country would be conquered or partitioned, or even the form of the government changed; but the Machiavellis of the continent know full well how to reduce a free constitution to a practical nullity, and with a fettered Press, a new passport system, and an enforced extradition of political fugitives, the Swiss Republic might cease to be unpleasing to the most delicate monarchical nerves. That the King of Prussia had formed any definite plan we do not think, simply because he is a man much more likely to act without any plan at all; but that the men who ruled the riot and who compelled the King to protect the rioters are the men who persistently hate and work against Swiss freedom is beyond a doubt. In no part of Europe does there exist a class more violently and ridiculously prejudiced against free government than the [illegible] in Prussia. A nobility without character, talent, or patriotism, puffed up with an insane pride of birth, and devoted to that Russian alliance which will one day be the ruin of their country, surrounds the feeble monarch, and in this crisis were the result of their counsels. The time chosen for the outbreak was September last, when all the world was flocking to the Moscow coronation, when the Ministers of France were warmly responding to Russian overtures, and when Austria was supposed to be irreconcilably hostile to this country, and ready to join in any scheme for putting down the insolent independence of a free neighbour.

But, happily, England is sufficiently powerful to forbid any scandalous violation of national independence. We do not pretend to more than is in our power; we have been in many things we have overrated our own influence and the influence of our institutions. We cannot prevent Kings from destroying the constitutions they granted, or nations from bowing down anew to the power they had overthrown. But we can and will prevent the subversion of one of the oldest and most excellent polities which exist in Europe. There is, indeed, little space left to liberty on the Continent; there is therefore the greater reason why we should defend it in the few strongholds to which it has retired. Before the house of Brandenburg was known beyond the petty limits of a province, the Swiss people had upheld their liberty against Burgundy and Austria, had established the principles of the Reformation, and during a century and a half of evil times in England had protected English Reformers, English Puritans, and English Republicans from a succession of enemies. We rejoice, then, that the English Cabinet has had an opportunity of supporting the independence of Switzerland, and that it has recalled the French Government to the duty of joining in so just a cause.

An accident which, though comic enough, might easily have had a tragic ending, occurred the other day, at Madame Tussaud's exhibition. A medical student, examining the guillotine in the Chamber of Horrors, took it into his head that the sort of yoke which fits down on the shoulders of the criminal to hold him in his place would not be sufficient to confine a person who struggled. His curiosity on this point led him to watch till the place was empty, and actually put himself in, letting down the yoke. He soon found that he was quite unable to lift it, and it at once flashed into his mind that the sharp axe which was suspended over his neck could not be very firmly fixed, or it would not fall (as it does) with a touch. He was afraid to struggle, lest the shaking should bring it down and at once deposit his head in the basket of sawdust before him, into which his eyes were of necessity steadily looking. Having stayed some time in this plight, he was overjoyed to hear the approach of a visitor, whom he suppliantly implored to release him. "I'm thinking," said the old man (a Scotch visitor of the metropolis) to his wife, "I'm thinking he must be tired to show how the thing acts, and I think we'd better not interfere." So the luckless student was left till M. Tussaud came in, and made fast the axe before releasing him. The axe has been removed and laid by the side, to prevent future accidents.

TRANSPORTATION.—It seems, as we have elsewhere intimated, to be generally understood, that early in the approaching session a motion will be proposed pledging Parliament to the resumption of transportation, under certain limitations, and with a view to afford complete security hereafter against the evils under which the country is now suffering from the ticket-of-leave system. Whether the Government is prepared to adopt the course, we are not able to affirm with certainty. Official opinions are strangely divided as to the expediency of a recurrence to transportation; or, rather as to the real results of the ticket-of-leave experiment, it being urged by those who still continue to support it, that it has not yet had a sufficient trial, and that the evidence of its working is neither so ample nor so conclusive as to justify its abandonment at present. There is no doubt, however, that some measure must be introduced to relieve our streets of over-crowded towns from the additional pressure of hordes of liberated convicts; and the only practical remedy which has yet been suggested is that of sending them abroad. The real difficulty, we apprehend, in the way of its adoption hitherto has been the selection of a locality. But the variety of suggestions recently made on that head may be presumed to have removed the last pretext for hesitation. The vast regions available for such a purpose in the Hudson's Bay territory, Carpentaria, and Rupert's Land, leave no further excuse on the ground of territory for resisting the demand for transportation.—*Home News.*

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.—The following interesting statement appears in the *Home News*:—A part of the extensive contracts for the Victorian railways in Australia, which are under the protection of the British Government, has been confided to Messrs. Dunn, Hattersley, and Co., of Manchester. There were upwards of eighty competitors for various portions of these vast contracts, which were investigated by Captain Galton, of the royal engineers, and I. K. Brunel, Esq., C.E., of the Great Western and other railways.

The pistol that caused the death of Mr. Hugh Miller, the particulars connected with which are given in another column, also killed another man. Professor Miller took the revolver to a gunsmith, in order to ascertain how many shots had been fired, and how many are still in the chamber. In the master's absence, Thomas Leslie, an old and experienced workman, received the pistol from Professor Miller; and, unfortunately, instead of taking off the chamber, he looked into the muzzle, holding the hammer with his fingers while he turned the chamber round to count the charges. The hammer slipped from his finger, struck the cap, and the charge in the barrel exploded. Professor Miller, still standing outside the counter, exclaimed, "That's a narrow escape!" but unhappily it was not so, for as the smoke cleared away, he saw the poor man's head gradually droop and his body then fall lifeless on the floor. The charge had entered his right eye and penetrated the brain. Leslie was a steady, trustworthy man, and had been 25 years in his present employment. He has left a widow and a family of eight children.

Three convicts, named Giuseppe Lugari, aged 20; Marco Petrucci, 21; and Giovanni Bardelli, 18, were executed at Winchester gaol on the 23rd of December, for piracy and murder on the high seas. The former confessed that he had five murders on his soul, which he explained by saying that he dragged his companions into the crime of killing the two sailors on whose murder they were condemned. Petrucci did not deny, and, in addition to killing one of the sailors in question, he had two years previously, murdered three persons at Trieste, one a female with whom he had cohabited, and two gendarmes who came to arrest him. He said that he drank the blood of the female. He also attempted to murder another person at Constantinople, but the person he attacked escaped by jumping into the water and swimming away. Both Lugari and Petrucci declared that Bardelli only obeyed the orders they gave him, and that he was not therefore as guilty as they were. The prisoners seemed throughout very penitent.

A young gentleman of the name of Guinness, a relative of the great Dublin brewer, has been creating a sensation among the religious public in Devonshire. His admirers say he is a young man as powerful as Mr. Spurgeon's, and much more sonorous and persuasive. He preached at Crediton recently, when the Baptist chapel not being found capable of holding half the applicants for tickets, the Music Hall at the public rooms was hired for the occasion, and although more than 600 people were there crowded together, great numbers went away who could not gain admission.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL IN 1856.

Before the emigration returns were completed, we ventured, last week, to state that the result would show the emigration from Liverpool to have been about 120,000 souls. We now find, by reference to the books at the Government Emigration Office, that the total number of persons who have left this port during the year was 128,566; of whom 112,718 took their departures in 317 vessels, termed emigrant ships, or vessels "under the act," of an aggregate tonnage of 434,173 tons; and 15,850 persons in 319 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 235,311 tons, "not under the act." The total emigration for the year 1855 was 119,196, so that the emigration of the past year exceeds that of the preceding year by 9450. The following table shows the destinations of the 317 ships "under the act," and the number of passengers who proceeded to the various foreign and colonial ports, under the inspection of the government officers:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Passengers. Cabin.	Steerage.
United States	251	337,[illegible]	1119	84,[illegible]
Canada	11	10,9[illegible]	54	4,4[illegible]
New Brunswick	1	1,27[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Newfoundland	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New South Wales	4	[illegible]	31	[illegible]
Victoria	35	74,7[illegible]	109	15,[illegible]
South Australia	1	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tasmania	2	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand	2	2,5[illegible]	41	[illegible]
South America	1	382	1	[illegible]

Of these 112,718 persons, 37,306 were English; 5519 Scotch, 51,823, or more than one half, Irish; 8254 natives of other countries; the remainder, 2119, being cabin passengers, who are not classified. The following table shows the destinations of the 319 vessels "not under the act," and the number of persons proceeding to the various places noticed in the first column:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Passengers. Cabin.	Steerage.
United States	134	242,263	6194	[illegible]
Canada	13	22,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Brunswick	13	14,9[illegible]	61	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	3	2,44[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Newfoundland	1	650	15	[illegible]
Prince Edward's Island	2	1,141	33	[illegible]
New South Wales	4	4,495	47	1,112
Victoria	13	18,233	121	[illegible]
South Australia	3	2,671	9	[illegible]
Tasmania	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand	1	599	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Guiana	6	1,557	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies	4	1,992	[illegible]	[illegible]
South America	37	9,514	133	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape of Good Hope	3	986	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indies	9	5,911	44	[illegible]

The total emigration to Australia during the year was about 23,500 souls, of whom no less than 11,165 were sent out in vessels belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co.'s Black Ball line; 5317 by Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's White Star line; and 1310 by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.'s Eagle line of packets.—*Liverpool Albion.*

MR. HUGH MILLER.

This gentleman, so well known as a pleasant and popular scientific writer, and as editor of the Scotch Free Church paper called the *Witness*, shot himself on the morning of the 24th of December. It appears that Mr. Miller had been unwell for some time. He had overworked himself, found it difficult to sleep, and when asleep was subject to attacks of nightmare. It was his custom not only to sleep with a loaded pistol beside him, but to carry one when abroad after dark. On the night of the 23rd he went to sleep with a loaded revolver at his side, as two attempts had been made to break into his museum. On the following morning he was found lying shot through the heart in his bath-room. A post-mortem examination having been made by Professor Miller and other medical men, they came to this conclusion:—"The cause of death we found to be a pistol-shot through the left side of the chest; and this, we are satisfied, was inflicted by his own hand. From the diseased appearances found in the brain, taken in connection with the history of the case, we have no doubt that the act was suicidal, under the impulse of insanity." The history of the case here alluded to unfolds a tragedy of no common interest. Mr. Miller had been working with intense application to bring a new geological work—the "*Testimony of the Rocks*"—to completion. The overworking of his brain rendered him more than commonly susceptible. He dreaded attacks from footpads and burglars, and carried loaded firearms habitually. He especially feared for his valuable museum. "He read all the recent stories of house robberies," says the *Witness*. "He believed that one night lately an actual attempt to break in upon his museum had been made. Visions of ticket-of-leave men prowling about his premises haunted him by day and by night. The revolver which lay nightly near him was not enough; a broad-bladed dagger was kept beside it, while behind him at his bed-head a claymore stood ready at hand. A week or so ago a new and more aggravated feature of cerebral disorder showed itself in sudden and singular sensations in his head. They came on only after lengthened intervals. They did not last long, but were intensely violent. The terrible idea that his brain was deeply and hopelessly diseased—that his mind was on the verge of ruin—took hold of him, and stood out before his eye in all that appalling magnitude in which such an imagination as his alone could picture it." It was only two days before his death that he first spoke to an eminent physician on the subject. "On my asking," says Dr. Balfour, in a communication to the *Witness*, "What was the matter with him," he replied, 'My brain is giving way. I cannot put two thoughts together to-day. I have had a dreadful night of it. I cannot face another such. I was impressed with the idea that my museum was attacked by robbers, and that I had got up, put on my clothes, and gone out with a loaded pistol to shoot them. Immediately after that I became unconscious. How long that continued I cannot say; but when I awoke in the morning I was trembling all over, and quite confused in my brain. So thoroughly convinced was I that I must have been out through the night, that I examined my trousers to see if they were wet or covered with mud, but could find none.' On the 23rd December, Dr. Balfour and Professor Miller held a consultation on the case. "We examined his chest," says Professor Miller, "and found that unusually well; but soon we discovered that it was head symptoms that made him uneasy. He acknowledged having been night after night up till very late in the morning, working hard and continuously at his new book, 'which,' with much satisfaction he said, 'I have finished this day.' He was sensible that his head had suffered in consequence, as evidenced in two ways—first, he felt as if a very fine poignard had been suddenly passed through and through his brain. The pain was intense, and momentarily followed by confusion and giddiness and the sense of being 'very drunk,' unable to stand or walk. He thought that a period of unconsciousness must have followed this—a kind of swoon; but he had never fallen. Second, what annoyed him most, however, was a kind of nightmare, which for some nights had rendered sleep most miserable. It was no dream, he said; he saw no distinct vision, and could remember nothing of what had passed accurately. It was a sense of vague and yet intense horror, with a conviction of being abroad in the night wind, and dragged through places as if by some invisible power. 'Last night,' he said, 'I felt as if I had been ridden by a witch for fifty miles, and rose far more wearied in mind and body than when I lay down.'" The two medical gentlemen prescribed absolute rest, a light supper, and warm bath at bed-time. Soon after they had retired, the maid servant went into the dining-room. "She found Mr. Miller in the room alone. Another of the paroxysms was on him. His face was such a picture of horror that she shrunk in terror from the sight. He flung himself on the sofa, and buried his head, as if in agony, upon the cushion." The vision did not continue; and after tea Mr. Miller read two or Cowper's poems to his family, and one of his more playful pieces, for the gratification of his children. Retiring to rest, he followed all the doctor's directions except one—he did not take the medicines prescribed, having a repugnance to medicines of all kinds. Next morning his body was found lifeless, and half-dressed on the study-rug. The following lines to his wife were also found on a folio sheet lying on a table beside the corpse:—"Dearest Lydia—My brain burns. I must have walked; and a fearful dream rises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought. God and the Father of the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon me. Dearest Lydia, dear children, farewell. My dear dear wife farewell.—HUGH MILLER." Mr. Miller was born at Cromarty, early in the century. As he grew up, he worked in the sandstone quarries of his native district for fifteen years; then he left that employment to take the management of a bank established in his native town. Here he published "Legendary Tales of Cromarty," a work that for its pure English attracted the praise of Baron Hume, a nephew of the historian. A pamphlet on a religious subject drew upon him the notice of the leaders of the party which now form the Free Kirk, and at their invitation he accepted of the post of editor of the *Witness* newspaper.

DR. PARIS.—The Medical Body have sustained a great loss in the death of this gentleman, who was president of the College of Physicians. He died on the 24th of December, at his residence, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

THE INCOME TAX.—The agitation against this odious impost has spread over the whole kingdom. There is hardly a town or village that has not protested against its continuance beyond next April. Ireland has taken up the outcry, and united her voice in the chorus of popular discontent. The grounds on which the tax is opposed are twofold: first, because the year after the close of the war, when the tax was to cease, should be calculated from the cessation of hostilities, and not from the date when the treaty was signed; and second, because the tax is ill in its principle and unequal in its operation. There is no doubt that the former ground of objection has been taken advantage of to give expression to the large objection which has always existed against the tax itself. The great bulk of the people have all throughout regarded this tax with aversion on account of its inquisitorial character, and because it fell most hardly on those classes which were least able to endure the burden; but they bore it without a murmur so long as the war lasted. Now, however, that the war is over, there is no longer any necessity for concealing the real state of opinion. How strong and how universal that opinion is may be gathered from the fact that whilst public meetings have been convened to protest against the tax in every corner of the empire, not a single meeting has been held in its favour. In the midst of the clamour against the income-tax, we have the returns of the last quarter's revenue exhibiting an increase of income in every item, except that of Miscellaneous, which is not an item at all in a tangible sense. This state of things affords a source of congratulation which could scarcely have been anticipated at the close of the costly hostilities in which we have been engaged. All the world is familiar with the elasticity and stability of our resources; but this is a proof of their vigour which the most sanguine "true Briton" could hardly have reckoned upon.

DR. ANDREW URE.—Amongst the eminent men who have recently departed this life is Dr. Andrew Ure, who was born in Glasgow on the 18th of May, 1778. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and subsequently at that of Edinburgh. In the year 1805 he was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Birkbeck, Andersonian Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. In the year 1818 he brought forward his "New Experimental Researches on some of the leading doctrines of Caloric," particularly on the "relation between the elasticity, temperature, and latent heat of different vapours, and on thermometric measurement and capacity," which was read before the Royal Society and published in their transactions for that year. In 1821 appeared the first edition of his well known "Dictionary of Chemistry," which procured him the friendship of Sir H. Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. E. D. Clarke. He resided in London since the year 1830, and died on the 2nd of January, at the house of his son, in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

THE SUNFLOWER.—If the value of this plant was properly understood, we have no doubt but some of our Australian farmers would introduce it into field culture. In some parts of the United States it is extensively cultivated, and turned to a very valuable account in a variety of ways. One acre of ground will produce from forty to fifty bushels of seed, sometimes more. Good seed will produce a gallon of oil to the bushel, and the oil has been sold at 1 dollar 50 cents per gallon, when flax-seed oil stood at 90 cents. The seed being of farinaceous, oily quality, is given as a cheap, substantial, and nourishing food for neat cattle, sheep, swine, and all sorts of poultry, and may be used either in the mealy state, or that of cake, after it has been expressed or manufactured into oil. The flower affords superior pasture for bees. The large stems and roots may be used for lighting fires. The refuse from one acre, after the oil has been extracted, produces 1500 lbs. of oil cakes; the stalks, when burnt for alkali, give 10 cwt. of potash; or they may be bruised and steeped like flax and made into pack thread and bags. A white-brown paper is made from the heads after the seed is taken out. This plant thrives in an open situation, on any soil, and as it derives most of its nourishment from the atmosphere, having small roots, it serves rather to improve than to exhaust the soil. The seed should be drilled into the ground, the distance from row to row eighteen inches, and the plants should be thinned out to thirty six inches from plant to plant. The number of plants at this distance would be about 14,700 per acre; at eighteen inches from plant to plant, 35,[illegible] per acre. Keep clean from all sorts of weeds, and when the plants are well up, work with a single horse hoe plough between the rows, and with a hand hoe close to the plants. Prune when small heads appear out of the sides of each leaf. The flowers appear in succession for a considerable period. Harvest in baskets as the heads ripen.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S VIEW OF TEMPERANCE.—"Intemperance!" said Mrs. Partington solemnly, with a rich emotion in her tone, like an after dinner speech, at the same time bringing her hand containing the snuff she had just brought from the box down upon her knees, while Lion with a violent sneeze, walked away to another part of the room—"Intemperance is a monster with a good many heads, and creeps into the bosom of families like an alligator, and destroys its peace and happiness for ever. But thank Heaven! a new era has dawned upon the world, and soon the hydra-headed monster will be overturned. Isn't it strange that men will put enemies into their mouths to steal away their heads!"—"Don't you regard taking snuff as a vice?" we asked, innocently. "It is," she replied with the same old argument, "it is so small a one that Providence won't take no notice of it, and besides, my oil factories would miss it so." Ah! kind old heart, it was the drunkard's argument; and he who casts stones at his frail brother must first see if there is not something at home to correct before he presumes upon his own infallibility.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

Before Mr. Justice Therry.

SHEEP STEALING.

Owen M'Ewen was indicted for that he on 23rd of November, 1856, at Sofala, did feloniously steal sixteen sheep, the property of William Henry Sutter. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Sentence—One week's imprisonment in Bathurst gaol. The prisoner, who was quite a youth and of weak intellect, had been four months in gaol.

NEW MAGISTRATE.

Walker Rennie Davidson took the oaths as a magistrate of the territory.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

John Gordon and Thomas Docking were jointly and severally indicted for fraudulent insolvency. The first count charged: That the prisoners before their estate was sequestrated, did, on the 31st of December, 1856, at Bathurst, with intent to defraud Thomas Mockett and others, their creditors, conceal and remove a part of their estate, to the value of forty shillings, at one time, consisting of three saddles, three saddle bags, three valises, and two bridles of the value of £12, with intent to defraud Thomas Mockett and others, their creditors. The second count charged: That on the 22nd of January, 1857, the prisoners alienated and transferred furniture, stock-in-trade, &c., with intent to defraud Thomas Mockett and others, their creditors. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Pring.

Messrs. Stephen and Martin conducted the case for the Crown. From the statement of counsel it appeared that the prisoners carried on business in Bathurst, as bakers and grocers; that prior to their insolvency they had obtained various articles of saddlery from different saddlers in town, and paid for them by exchange of goods in which they dealt; that in one instance Docking, accompanied by Gordon's son, went to a party against whom they had an account, and from whom he had purchased saddlery to the amount of £10 5s.; this was after their insolvency. He told him he did not wish him to be a loser, and, if he liked, Gordon would pay him £1 a-week until the claim was satisfied; that he must not prove his claim in the estate—and that he must pay what he owed to the estate; the proposal was declined. W. H. Palmer, P.M., proved the sequestration of the estate of Gordon and Docking. James Goodfellow, a shepherd, proved that on the Sunday before Christmas, prisoner brought a bundle to his hut early in the morning; he lived four or five miles from Bathurst; they left the bundle and went back; the bundle was opened afterwards in presence of witness by Constable Larkins; it contained saddles, bridles. Constable Larkins deposed to finding saddles at Goodfellow's hut. Robinson, Ormiston, and Paul, saddlers, of Bathurst, identified the various articles of saddlery as having been purchased from them at various times prior to insolvency by Docking, and paid for by goods of the firm in exchange.

John Stewart, Chief Constable of Bathurst, deposed to finding a variety of property of the insolvent estate at a house rented by Walker, who was a servant in employment of prisoners. This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Pring addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the saddles of the prisoners did not so far as the evidence prove the commission of the offence charged in the respective counts, relying greatly on the fact that the schedule was not put in as evidence, which might have disclosed facts connected with the removal, and which might have rebutted the presumption of any concealment, and negatived the intention to defraud the creditors, which was the gist of the offence. The learned counsel also commented on the short period that had elapsed from the time of granting the order of sequestration, and the committal, remarking that at the second meeting a full disclosure of all the insolvents' property might have been made, and in that case the information could not be laid against the prisoners. Mr. Stephen replied, and the Judge summed up; the jury, after a short absence, found both prisoners guilty. The sentence on John Gordon was, on the first count, imprisonment with hard labour in Parramatta gaol for two years, and on the second count, the same sentence. Both sentences to commence and terminate at the same time. Thomas Docking, first count, Hard labour on the roads or public works for three years; second count, same sentence, both sentences to commence and terminate at same time.

FRAUDULENT RECEIPT OF PROPERTY.

Adam Binning Walker was indicted that he, on the 22nd of January, 1857, at Bathurst, with intent to defraud the creditors of Gordon and Docking, whose estate was sequestrated on the 9th of January, 1857, did receive and accept a transfer of delivery, made by the insolvents, of various articles of furniture and goods of the value of £40, being part of the estate and effects of the said insolvents to the said Adam Binning Walker, at the time well knowing the said transfer and delivery to have been fraudulently made. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Pring.

W. H. Palmer, P.M., proved the sequestration of the estate of Gordon and Docking. George Boyle, auctioneer and storekeeper, identified two revolver pistols, purchased from him by Docking prior to insolvency; he knew that prisoner was living in Gordon and Docking's service at the time; Docking paid for pistols by goods in exchange; prisoner brought them. Chief Constable S[illegible] proved to finding pistols, saddlery, and articles of furniture in prisoner's house; I asked him how he got them, he said he bought them from Gordon and Docking. Samuel Paul identified saddles as being purchased from him by Docking in November. John Chamberlain proved that the prisoner took a house from him about Christmas; he never lived there; the Chief Constable broke open the house, there was furniture and a variety of other articles in the house. Thomas Jones identified chairs found in premises house as belonging to insolvent estate of Gordon and Docking. Thomas Mockett, a creditor in estate of Gordon and Docking: I proved my claim for £330; the debt accrued between 28th November and 9th December.

Mr. Pring addressed the jury in defence, contending that the property found in prisoner's possession was not identified as the property of insolvent estate of Gordon and Docking. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, hard labour on roads or public works for three years.

UTTERING A FORGED CHEQUE.

Charles Mackay was indicted, that he, on 19th November, 1856, at Carcoar, did feloniously utter a forged cheque, well knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

Samuel Shaw, late Trooper Mounted Patrol, proved apprehension of the prisoner, told him the charge. He said a man must do something for his living.

S. B. [illegible] and Thomas Jones deposed that the signature Hugh Hamilton, to the cheque was a forgery.

William Moore, storekeeper, at Carcoar: prisoner came to store in November last. He bought some cloth and paid for them by a cheque purporting to be drawn by Hugh Hamilton, of Warren, in whose service prisoner represented he had been a stockman. I afterwards gave him in charge to Shaw.

Sarah Moore supported the evidence of last witness. [illegible]. Guilty. Hard labour on roads or public works for four years.

ASSAULT.

Daniel Fagan was indicted for that he, on the 2nd of January, 1857, at the Macquarie River, did assault one James M'Carney.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Pring.

Mr. Stephen stated the case to the jury, and called James M'Carney, who deposed that on the 2nd of January, 1857, he was crossing the Macquarie River, between 8 and 9 p.m., when he met the prisoner, who tried to ride over him with his horse; he then set his dogs on him; he (M'Carney) then struck Fagan with a hurdle bar; the wounds from the bites were severe; he took refuge in a hut of Toners', to which he was followed by Fagan; he afterwards came into Bathurst, had his wounds dressed, and gave information to the police; On cross-examination by Mr. Pring, witness admitted that he had struck prisoner several times, but not before the dogs were set upon him.

Alice Toner deposed that, she recollected M'Carney coming to her house; he was torn by dogs; his trousers were in tatters, and he was bloody; Fagan came up after him, but he was not let in.

William Toner gave evidence to the same effect.

Constable Macdonald deposed that, he met M'Carney, who was very much torn, as if by dogs; he took him to Dr. M'Hattie, who dressed his wounds.

Dr. M'Hattie saw M'Carney on the night of the 2nd January; he had six or seven lacerated wounds on left thigh, one or two of them were very severe.

Mr. Pring, for the defence, contended that there had been a quarrel between both parties, and it was a race between them as to who should get into Bathurst to make the first complaint. He called, as witnesses for the defence, Mulholland and Moore, from whose evidence it appeared that M'Carney was really the aggressor, and that it was not until the prisoner had been knocked down twice that he had set the dogs upon M'Carney.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

MORETON BAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, MARCH 19.—The protracted and somewhat unaccountable delay which has taken place in the receipt of any fresh intelligence regarding the separation of the northern territory, has as usual been favourable to the propagation of all manner of rumours on the subject. One of the latest is a statement contained in a Melbourne journal, to the effect that the present surveyor-general of Victoria, Captain Clarke, had been appointed the first governor of Moreton Bay. It is needless to say that no degree of credit is attached to the report; but we now all earnestly wish that the state of suspense which is the parent of this and similar rumours were put an end to. The various resolutions and petitions as to the proposed southern boundary of the new colony must now soon reach the hands of the Secretary of State. The first transmitted of them, namely, the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, he has in all probability already received; and these documents we may hope will recall his attention to the subject, and impress upon him the necessity of immediate action. The Home Government have proceeded so far in the business that any unnecessary delay on their part will only make the public discontent here bitterer than it has ever yet been. In a matter of such consequence all unseemly haste ought of course to be avoided, but now that the main question is settled no time ought to be lost in arranging the details and leaving the new colony to work out its own destinies. The present state of uncertainty is very detrimental to the progress of the place, and is the cause of much public and private mischief. National works are delayed on the ground that separation is at hand, and the schemes of private persons are stopped because it is not precisely known when this separation will be carried out. Surely some one or other of the three or four next succeeding mails will bring despatches authorising the consummation of the measure. Our doings will then furnish matter worth writing about, and render it less difficult to fill up a letter than it sometimes is now when news is dull and incidents are scarce. I learn from a good source that late despatches, received by the Governor-General, lead to the belief that the subject was not entirely overlooked by the Secretary of State; but what is now looked for here is immediate and decisive action on his part, and less than this will not allay the public discontent which is spreading fast in consequence of this unexpected delay.

It was not until Thursday last that an inquest was held on the body of Peter Grant, murdered by blacks near the Caboolture River, as detailed in former letters. The difficulty of travelling, caused by the long period of rainy weather, was the reason why the necessary inquiry was delayed so long. The Coroner accompanied by Dr. Milford, some constables, and a few men to form a jury, proceeded to the scene of the murder. The body was exhumed, and was found to be reduced almost to a skeleton. It was examined by Dr. Milford, who found that the bones of the head had sustained numerous fractures and other injuries, and the medical gentleman had, therefore, no difficulty in assigning them as the cause of death. Having viewed the body, the coroner and jury proceeded to Mr. N[illegible]'s, the nearest station, to conclude the inquest. The evidence was much the same as that already reported, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against four aboriginal blacks, named Doctor Ballow, Jemmy or Johnny, Davy, and another whose name was unknown, but who could be identified.

A public tea meeting to celebrate the second anniversary of the opening of the Congregational Church, at Ipswich, was held at that place on the evening of yesterday week. The Rev. J. F. Waraker occupied the chair, and after he had opened the proceedings, Mr. Whitehead gave a sketch of the proceedings and condition of the Church. From the sketch it appeared that the congregation during the past year had not been subject to much variation in regard to number. The Sabbath school continued in a prosperous condition, the number of teachers being eight, that of children about fifty. A Bible-class for the young people was held every Monday evening, which had awakened much interest. Another class was held for the improvement of the Psalmody, after the service on Tuesday evenings. The funds to which the contributions of the congregation generally were solicited were towards the incidental expenses' fund and the ministers' salary fund. With regard to the first, which was intended to provide for the maintenance of the sanctuary in proper order, and any casual expenditure that might be thought desirable, it appeared from the balance-sheet, that there was a slight deficiency, but it was calculated that the money collected at the meeting would not only remove this, but place a considerable balance in the hands of the deacons. The ministers' salary fund was obtained by regular subscriptions collected quarterly. Until September 30, 1856, the greater part had been paid by the Congregational Missionary Society for New South Wales, but at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Poore, who visited the district at the above date, the Church engaged to contribute £250 for the ensuing year, instead of £150 as formerly. As the reserve fund which had been accumulating under the former arrangements was becoming exhausted under the present, it was hoped that all attendants on the services of the Church would support this fund to the utmost of their ability, and to enable casual visitors to contribute towards the resources of the Church, donation boxes had been placed at the doors, the proceeds of which would be appropriated to either fund, as circumstances required. Further financial explanations were made by Dr. Challinor, and the meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. Nelson and others; after which the business concluded. The whole amount collected at the anniversary services was about £30.

The Rev. B. K. Yeatman, of St. John's Church, Brisbane, had a narrow escape from receiving a serious injury one day last week. He was returning from Cleveland to Brisbane, when he was attacked by a savage bullock that gored his horse so severely that he died on the spot. The reverend gentleman escaped with a wound on the ankle, which, though comparatively slight, has delayed his return to Brisbane for a few days.

We are at last to be supplied with the convenience of enjoying a comfortable bath, which, strange to say, we have not been provided with up to the present time. Mr. Winship announces that the floating bath, which he has been for some time constructing, will be opened for the public accommodation on the 2nd of April. As a great deal of expense has been incurred building these baths, it is to be hoped the public will patronise them sufficiently to make them remunerating to the proprietor.

Now that communication with the interior has been partially renewed, accounts are arriving of casualties occasioned by the recent floods; and it is to be apprehended that more will be received when the state of the roads admits of intercourse with the more distant districts. The Dalby correspondent of the *North Australian* reports the death by drowning of Mr. Henry Forrest, brother of John Forrest, Esq., J.P., of Wilton, Lower Condamine. The deceased, it appears, attempted, on the 4th instant, to swim his horse across the Condamine, at Greenbank, when the rapid current carried the animal down the stream. The rider in pulling the horse's head round to the current turned him over, and thereby becoming unseated, sunk in the stream to rise no more alive. He has left a widow and two children, and was it seems much esteemed, although he had been only twelve months in that part of the country. The same authority also reports the death by drowning of a servant of Mr. Joseph King, of the Dawson. The accident occurred at Charley's Creek, near Chinchilla, while the deceased was attempting to save some of his master's property. The destruction of sheep by the floods is stated in some districts to have been serious, especially on the Lower Condamine. Among the greatest sufferers in this respect, Messrs. Kennedy, Coxen, and Moffatt are mentioned. The privations undergone on some stations, owing to a scarcity of rations, are stated in some cases to have been severe, but happily the late fine weather will have enabled most, if not all, to replenish their stores.

Another death, supposed from sunstroke, occurred at the Three Mile Creek, near Ipswich, on Sunday last. The deceased, a German, named John Seitz, was in the employment of Mr. H. M. Cockburn, and the latter, being informed by one of his shepherds that Seitz was lying dead in the bush, he proceeded there in company with Dr. Challinor and a constable, and saw the body on the ground. The face was black, but there were no marks of violence. Dr. Challinor stated at the subsequent inquiry that he had examined the body externally, and was of opinion, from the congested state of the head and face, that the deceased died from convulsions, most probably occasioned by sun-stroke.

The river steamers have brought down during the last few days increasing quantities of wool, and if the weather remains fine there will soon be plenty of freight for them for some time to come. Shippers and all concerned ought this season to be very careful in inspecting the bales, as it is impossible but that a good deal of wool must have got wet during its transit from the station.

Messrs. Scott and Co., of Ipswich, report the following sales during the week:—40 head of mixed cattle at £3 9s. 6d. per head; 40 fat bullocks at £4 19s. 6d.; inferior ditto at £4 10s.; also about 12 acres of land in the suburbs of Ipswich at £21 per acre.

The Boomerang arrived at about 2 p.m. on Sunday, having made, as usual, an excellent trip. We were glad to learn that Captain O'Reilly reached Sydney in good time for the European's mail. The coasting vessels have been of late loading with timber in the dearth of other freight. The shipwrecked crew of the [illegible] Packet left in the Bonnie Doon, which sailed for Sydney a few days ago. The new steamer Brisbane has made a trial trip on the river, and beat the Bremer in a well-contested race. The admirers of the latter craft, however, maintain that this result arose because the Bremer was loaded and the Brisbane was not. There cannot fail, however, soon to be other opportunities of testing the relative speed of the two boats on equal terms, as the Brisbane has taken her regular place on the Ipswich line. Captain Warner, who brought down the Brisbane is to return to Sydney, I believe, in the Samson. The latter vessel has been lying idly moored in the river for a long time past, and must, I presume, from that circumstance, be in want of extensive repairs.

The weather since my last has been dry and fine, but as has been the case throughout the whole season, the heat at times is excessive.

The brigantine Jane, as she now lies ashore at the south end of Stradbroke Island, was advertised to be sold by auction this morning, but the sale did not take place at the hour fixed, on account of Captain McBirne, the agent for the owner, not having then returned from the bay.

MELBOURNE.

THE ELECTION FOR CASTLEMAINE.—The rumoured acceptance of the office of Attorney-General by Mr. Ireland,—a rumour which, in spite of that gentleman's emphatic contradiction of its truth, obtained extensive circulation and general credence in Castlemaine, has proved fatal to his hopes of representing that constituency in Parliament. So unpopular is the O'Shanassy Administration in the Castlemaine district, that, although Mr. Ireland's chances of success were much superior to those of his opponents prior to the circulation of this rumour, the mere possibility of its accuracy, sufficed to turn the scale against him; and at the close of the poll he was left in a minority of 31; the numbers polled having been as follows:—Sitwell 214, Ireland 183, Prendergast 22.—*Argus, Friday.*

REPRESENTATION OF EAST BOURKE.—The nomination took place on Thursday at noon. The show of hands was as follows: For Dr. Greeves 21, Mr. MacDermott 14, Mr. Heales 21, Mr. Orr 10, Mr. Brook 13. The Returning Officer declared the numbers for Dr. Greeves and Mr. Heales to be equal, and called for another show of hands, when there appeared—For Dr. Greeves 35, Mr. Heales 26. The Returning Officer declared the election to have fallen on [illegible]. A poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates, which was fixed to take place on the 24th instant.

MONSTER NUGGET.—On Tuesday, the 10th March, a splendid nugget of pure gold, weighing 140 ounces, was found at the [illegible] diggings, near Kingower, ten miles distant from Dunolly, four feet from the surface. This is the second large nugget obtained in this district during the past fortnight, the first weighing 130 ounces, being found at Moonlight Flat, near [illegible]. It was forwarded by [illegible] to Melbourne last week, en route for England, per European, mail ship.

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ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain O'Reilly, from Moreton Bay 21st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Mark and daughter, Mrs. Kelly, Messrs. R. Tooth and servant, P. and W. Leslie, Bursicoult, Hardwick, Greenwood, and 45 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

March 23.—Columbian, E.A.R.M.S.S., 2300 tons, Captain W. Pender, from Melbourne 20th instant. Passengers, from Southampton—Mrs. Lawes, Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield, Rev. G. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Messrs. Ivory, Stephens, E. and M. Pratt, Jacobson: from Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Nahmer, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Beckerton, Miss Ford, Messrs. Knight, Jeffries, Rossiter, Lorbnen, Williams, Trusser, Lenboyd, Fraser, Friendlay, C. K. Smith, Company's engineer. H. Larmour, agent.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Raven, for Moreton Bay.
March 23.—Wee Tottie, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle.
March 23.—Gil Blas, for Wellington.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Argo, for Callao; Elizabeth Ann, for Gabo Island; Claramont, for Guam; Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay; Governor-General (s.), for Melbourne; and Caernarvon, for the South Seas.

CLEARANCES.

March 23.—Claramont, ship, 634 tons, Captain Burgoyne, for Guam, in ballast.

March 23.—Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Captain Eury, for the South Seas, in ballast.

March 23.—Gil Blas, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Small, for Wellington.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 23.—Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 104 trusses hay, 50 bales wool, 16 pigs, 40 bags oysters, 7 coops fowls, 5 cases eggs, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth with 53 trusses hay, 33 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, 3 coops fowls, 15 pigs, 3 cases eggs, 19 bags oysters, and sundries; Thistle (s.), from Morpeth with 30 trusses hay, 4 bags potatoes, 15 pigs, and sundries; Herculean, Rapid, Venus, Elizabeth, Nancy, and Ariel, from Newcastle, with 700 tons coal; Traveller, Quail, Cambrian Packet, Henry, and Midshipman, from Brisbane Water with 1370 bushels shells, 14,000 shingles, and 18,000 feet timber; Paterson Packet, from Morpeth, with 60 tons coals; Vision, from Port Stephens, with 40 tons oak; Annie, from the Manning River, with 200 bags corn, and 14 sides bacon; Hope, Jane, and William and Mary, from the Hawkesbury River, with 50 bushels wheat, 150 bushels grain, 3 boxes eggs, 300 bushels oats, 700 bushels maize, 20 bullock hides, 4 coops poultry, 221,000 shingles, and 2250 feet timber; Catherine, from Broken Bay, with 80,000 shingles and 100 knees.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 23.—Sacramento, Venus, Prince of Denmark, Nancy, Ariel, H. M. Warfield, and Policeman, for Newcastle; Brothers, and Paterson Packet, for Morpeth; Blue Jacket, for the Manning River; Midshipman, for Broken Bay; Traveller, Peacock, Quail, and Henry, for Brisbane Water; Jane, and William and Mary, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS

March 23.—Columbian, from Southampton: 3 packages, Moffatt; 1 package, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 1 package, Willis and Co.; 1 package, P. Hart; 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 packages, Piddington; 4 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 package, Dickson and Co.; 2 packages, F. M'Nab; 1 package, C. R. Robinson; 2 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 2 packages, Captain Ward; 4 packages, Union Bank; 1 package, A. C. Cohen; 2 packages, J. Hardy; 2 packages, Bank of New South Wales; 5 packages, H. Larmour; 1 package, Brush and Mac Donnell; 1 package, Bishop of Sydney; 1 package, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, W. Acheson; 60 cases candles, 30 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

March 23.—Gil Blas, for Wellington: 8 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brothers; 1 cask chains, 2 chains, W. and T. Gardiner; 4 packages leather and grindery, Hall and Alderson; 9 hogsheads rum, J. Bing; 8 bags coffee, T. Beames; 50 boxes tea, Thacker and Co.; 100 half-chests tea, Alfred Fairfax and Co.; 20 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Company; 17 boxes hardware, M. Moss; 12 kegs nails, C. Scott and Co.; 12 casks tallow, Mort and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Callao.—By the Argo, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Guam.—By the Claramont, this evening, at 6.

For Melbourne.—By the Governor-General (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Thursday, at 2 p.m.

For London.—By the Catherine Adamson, this day, at noon.

For Adelaide.—By the Amelia Breillat, on Friday evening, at 6.

For Moreton Bay.—By the Boomerang (s.), this evening, at 5·30.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, March 23.—Theodore Dill, barque, 494 tons, Hovy, for Batavia; Amelia Breillat, brig, 163 tons, Morris, for Adelaide; Almeda, schooner, 191 tons, Fairclough, for the South Sea Islands.

The Columbian (s.s.s.), being the fourth of the European and Australian Company's line of vessels, came into port yesterday, having made the passage from Southampton to Sydney in 57 days, including all detentions. She is under the command of Captain Pender, and is in every respect as fine and commodious a steamer as any of her predecessors.

The Boomerang (s.) brings up 148 bales wool, 38 hides, 35 bags wheat, 5 tierces hams, 16 cases pines, and sundries; and reports the arrival of the Yarra Yarra (s.) on 21st, at Moreton Bay; also sighting the Waratah same day.

European and Royal Mail Steam Company.—Complaints have been frequently made as to the high charges of passage by this line of steamers. We are glad to find, by an advertisement in the Home News, that the Company have determined to reduce their prices, as follows:—

FROM LIVERPOOL OR SOUTHAMPTON.

To Malta	£11 0	to £18 10
,, Alexandria	18 10	... 28 10
,, Aden (first class passengers only)	65 0	
,, Galle, ditto ditto	90 0	
,, Melbourne	80 0	... 100 0
,, Sydney	85 0	... 105 0

This being the ordinary rate charged by first-class passenger ships (exclusive of wines, &c.), it is to be hoped that the E. and A. R. M. Company will now meet with every encouragement. The next mail for Melbourne and Sydney will come via Suez, and leave England on 24th February. The company are making arrangements for extending their lines, and booking passengers and specie to Calcutta, Madras, Penang, and China.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

March 21.—Elizabeth, schooner, Captain Noon, for Melbourne, with 144 tons of coal.

March 23.—Bonaparte, schooner, Captain Robb, for Melbourne, with 180 tons of coal.

March 23.—Alarm, brig, Captain Dunsford, for Adelaide, with 300 tons of coal and 20 tons of coke.

March 23. Adolphus Yates, schooner, Captain Urquhart, for Launceston, with 150 tons of coal.

March 23.—Launceston, barque, Captain Sinclair, for Melbourne, with 480 tons of coal.

March 23.—Edmond, ship, 912 tons, Captain Harvey, for Sydney, in ballast.

MORETON BAY.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.—Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.
March 9.—Don Juan, from Sydney.

Steamer Brisbane.—Trial Trip.—On Saturday last, we were afforded an opportunity of judging of the speed of this new iron boat, built at Glasgow expressly for this trade, and we are sorry to say that the result of the trial does not carry out the expectations raised respecting her. She started shortly before high water, and with the engine making 34 revolutions per minute, attained a speed of 11 miles per hour—performing the distance to the Seventeen Mile rocks in one hour, and twenty-five minutes. Her down trip the same distance upon the ebb was done in one hour and twenty-two minutes. About four miles above the rocks, the Brisbane met the Bremer, the well-known river steamboat, built by Mr. T. Winship, of South Brisbane, and as soon as the engines of the former could be reversed, she was put at full speed to try and overtake the colonial boat. The Bremer, with five minutes start, was overhauled and passed in three quarters of an hour, but the "native," although deeply laden, held her way with her Scotch rival, and reached the Company's wharf within a short distance of her. The fact of the Bremer—with 110 bales of wool and other articles on deck—keeping so close to the Brisbane, lightly trimmed as the latter boat was—justifies the expectation that the Bremer would prove the faster of the two in a fair trial, and her colonial builder may therefore feel justly proud of his handiwork. We understand that the Glasgow builders contracted with the company to turn out a boat that would only draw 2 feet 6 inches of water with 20 tons of goods, 10 tons of passengers, and 10 tons of coals on board; but on Saturday last the Brisbane drew 3 feet of water with only a few tons of coal and about 5 tons of passengers on board—a draught which, we opine, will prevent her from going up and down the river at any time of tide, as contemplated. It also appeared to us that there was a great want of deck room on board the recent importation. Unlike the Bremer, her deck does not extend outside the waterways, except close to the sponsons; and we think it would be worthy of the company's consideration to run a platform round the vessel outside the present bulwarks, and thus give ample room for a wool cargo and passengers on the deck. The engine is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and does its work well and smoothly, but the paddles are too small in diameter—the floats barely taking the water. The Brisbane made her first trip to Ipswich on Monday.—*Courier.*

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

March 19.—Fayaway, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 19.—Neumuhlen, for Batavia; Callender, for Sydney.

Breach of the Passengers' Act.—Captain J. M'Nellage, master of the ship Diana, from London, appeared on Wednesday last at the Williamstown Police Court, before the Stipendiary Magistrate, to answer an information filed against him by Charles Broad, Esq., Senior Assistant Immigration Officer, on behalf of the steerage passengers by his vessel, for neglecting to issue a proper supply of provisions to them. Mr. Albert Read, solicitor, appeared for the defence. The case was a very protracted one, owing to the number of witnesses, and occupied the Court until 6 p.m. The Immigration Officer stated that the ship Diana, chartered by Fry and Davidson, who found the provisions for the passengers, left London on the 15th November, and that, immediately after leaving, the beef turned out so bad, that until the latter part of the voyage, the passengers were unable to eat any at all. On the eighty-fifth day out, the preserved meats were all exhausted, and before the termination of the voyage, sugar, butter, and raisins were also finished. The vessel had been 119 days out, but by the act they were bound to provision for 140 days; therefore, there should not have been any deficiency. A number of witnesses were called, who spoke very highly of the captain's treatment, but said that, when they complained about their provisions, he said he had nothing to do with it—they must go to Fry and Davidson. Mr. Read made the very best of a bad case, and said it must be evident the charterers were to blame, and also the emigration officers in England who had passed the provision. He also pointed out an inconsistency in the evidence, one man saying the beef was so soft he could put his finger through it; the others said it was so hard they required an axe to cut it. The Stipendiary Magistrate said that, setting aside the beef, the passengers, from the evidence, had been short of preserved meats, sugar, &c., and the Act distinctly imposed the duty upon the master to issue provisions to the passengers; he should therefore not have trusted to the charterers, but personally assured himself of there being sufficient for the voyage. The fact of the passengers speaking in such high terms of the master and yet coming forward to support the information, showed of itself they believed they had suffered wrong. The master was the only person liable under this section of the act, and he could have his remedy against the charterers. Several cases of this description had occurred lately, and he must therefore fine the master £132 and costs, there being forty-four convictions of £3 each (half to go to the passengers as compensation), or three months' imprisonment. The money was immediately paid.—*Argus,* 20th.

The European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship Columbian has accomplished the voyage out from England in 63 days, which includes four and a half days detention at St. Vincent, and about three days at the Cape of Good Hope. She left Southampton on the afternoon of the 14th January, and made the run to St. Vincent in eight days fifteen hours, having experienced ... thence to the Cape she made a less favorable run, on account of head winds, and arrived there on the 18th February, at 10 a.m. After leaving Table Bay, she met with nothing but light breezes up to latitude 46·9 S., and longitude 120·58 E., when it blew rather strong from the N.W., with squalls, one of which struck her on the morning of the 14th instant, and carried away her bowsprit, foretopmast, and main topgallantmast. Up to that period it was apparent to every one on board that the rigging of the ship, especially the iron gear, was in a most inefficient state, and it was predicted that the first strong breeze would carry the whole away, so that no one was surprised at the disaster. Indeed, some weeks previous the captain had to shore-up the foretopmast, fish the maintopmast, and rig new backstays to the mainmast so as to be enabled to carry any sail at all; while the passengers were every now and then endangered by the falling of blocks, chains, gear, and, in one instance, the mizen gaff came down through the skylight of the saloon. Considering the important service upon which the Columbian has been despatched, there is great blame to be attached somewhere for allowing her to go to sea in such a condition. Here is a ship, intended to carry the Australian mails through hurricane latitudes for two years, with rigging not fit to stand a moderate gale of wind. This is a matter which the colonial authorities should enquire into, and see that the Company carry out their contract in good faith when they receive such a large sum as £185,000 for doing so. Besides this dangerous state of the rigging, the passengers have had to complain of the slovenly and ill-regulated state of the ship at starting, and other matters connected with its internal arrangements, which it is no exaggeration to state would have prevented an ordinary emigrant ship from going to sea. Of course no one can expect a perfect system to be established at once by a company so recently formed and with such extensive ramifications as the European and Australian Royal Mail Company; at the same time the manager and directors ought to have shown more regard for the comfort and safety of their passengers, and the important service they have contracted for, than they have done in this instance. Under these circumstances, also, Captain Pender and the officers of the ship have been placed in an awkward position, if they are to be blamed for the above-mentioned disaster; for, had she been properly rigged, in all probability it would not have happened, and great credit is due to those gentlemen for bringing her safely into this port, and making such a quick passage. The passengers speak in high terms of their care and attention in the performances of their arduous duties during the whole voyage.—*Argus,* 20th instant.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.

March 16.—India, from Mauritius.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.—Lizzie Webber, from Sydney; Sarah Ann, from London.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURE.

March 14.—Hargraves, for Newcastle.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 21.—Galatea, from New Zealand.
December 29.—Red Jacket, from Melbourne; John Bunyan, from Sydney.
January 3.—Melbourne, from Sydney.
January 10.—Montmorency, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

For Sydney.—From London.

December 14.—Camperdown, Fitzjames.
December 27.—Omar Pasha.
December 28.—Lady Hodgkinson.
January 9.—Shand, and L. A. Baug.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

December 15.—Confiance.
December 25.—Wellington.

FROM CLYDE.

December 23.—Tomatin.
December 31.—Snowdon.
January 6.—Odelia.

FROM HAMBURG.

December 19.—Alsten, and Pauline.
January 6.—Jacob Roggereen.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Annetta, Bride, Bulgerstyne, Caroline, Cæsar Godeffroy, Christine Brockman, Cyclone, James Fernie, Joseph Somes, Kepler, M'Leod, Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Norwood, Rhea Silvia, Sea Lark, Antelope, Gambia, Glencairn, Herzog Paul, Indomitable (s.s.) (January 7), James Baines (January 5), Marianne, Ollhonia, Pedestrian, South Carolina.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Cashmere (Auckland), Dunedin (Otago), Heroes of Alma and Maori (Wellington).

LAST REPORTS.

Albatross, from Leith, off Portsmouth, for Adelaide, December 17.

Australia, from Gothenburg, off Ramsgate, for Melbourne, December 18.

Christine, from Bristol, at Milford, for Melbourne, December 12.

Fitzjames, from London, at Plymouth, for Sydney, December 16.

Hecla, from London, off Swanage, for Hobart Town, December 15.

James Fernie, from Southampton, at Portsmouth, for Melbourne, December 12.

Junior, from Memel, at Falmouth, for Port Phillip, leaky, December 11.

Mount Stuart Elphinstone, from London, at Plymouth, for Melbourne, December 16.

Royal Albert, from London, at Plymouth, for Adelaide, December 16.

Uruguay, from Memel and Dundee, off Dover, for Australia, December 16.

Prins Oscar, from Antwerp, off the Wight, for Sydney, December 10.

William Brom, from London, off the Start, for Hobart Town, January 7.

Falmouth, December 19.—The Princess Alice, Robertson, from Newport for Sydney, arrived here, leaky, and rudder broken.

Queenstown, December 11.—The Caren Cecilia, Bergstrom, from Gothenburg for Melbourne, arrived here, with loss of sails, maintopgallantmast, &c.

Plymouth, January 6.—The Heroes of Alma, Silk, from London for New Zealand, arrived here, with loss of anchor and chain.

Queenstown, January 5.—The Caren Cecilia, Bergstrom, for Melbourne, has put back.

Swansea, January 1.—The Antigua Planter, brigantine, of Plymouth, in reaching into the Mumbles flats last night, drifted across the bows of the Odilia Margaretha (Dutch barque), for Sydney, N. S. W., by which she lost her mainmast by the board, and damaged her upper works, and came in here last tide; the barque is making water and has put into the Mumbles flats, and will most likely have to discharge.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney, N. S. W.—Electra, Phœnician, Sarah Neuman, Cyclone, Aallotar (R.), Gladiolus, Daphne, Wisconsin (A.), Cheviot, Ravendale, John Taylor, Contest, Ganymede (A.), Armais, John Bunyan, Herefordshire, Ellwood Walter, Winfield Scott.

For Melbourne.—Shah Jehan, Avon, Gallianee, Grand Trianon, Indian Hunter (A.), True Briton, Queen of Sheba, Caroline Middleton, Thames, Glimpse, Walter Scott, Wave, Norfolk, Asiatic, Childe Harold, William Ackers, Kines.

For New Zealand.—Harkaway (Auckland); Cossipore (Wellington).

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Martin Frederick, John and Lucy, Mersey, Golconda, Oxnard, Boanerges, Araminta, Mathilde, Heather Bell.

For Melbourne and Geelong.—Lochiel, Ida, Pomona, African, Anna Dorothea, Waverley, Great Britain (s.), Crimea, Anne Roydon, War Spirit, Salem, Lightning, Chevalier, Broughton Hall.

AT GLASGOW.

Disraeli.

The following vessels have been despatched by the Emigration Commissioners from Plymouth with Emigrants to Australia:—

The Royal Albert, for Adelaide, on the 21st of December, with 48 married couples, 87 single men, 23 single women, and 54 children—total, 260—equal 231 souls, statute adults.

The David M'Iver, from Birkenhead for Geelong, on the 25th of December, having on board 64 married couples, 20 single men, 158 single women, and 71 children—total, 377 souls.

The Fitzjames, for Sydney, on the 22nd of December, with 59 married couples, 142 single men, 105 single women, and 64 children—total, 429 souls—equal to 393 statute adults.

The Mount Stuart Elphinstone, for Melbourne, sailed on the 30th of December, with 40 married couples, 10 single men, 129 single women, and 60 children—total, 279 souls—equal to 244½ statute adults.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION SHIPS.

Ship.	Destination	To receive Emigrants.	At Port of.
Bee...	Geelong...	Jan. 7	Birkenhead.
Sabrina	Melbourne	Jan. 12	Southampton.
Carnatic...	Adelaide...	Jan. 15	Plymouth.
John and Lucy ...	Sydney ...	Jan. 24	Birkenhead.
Golconda	Sydney ...	Jan. 19	Birkenhead.
Grand Trianon ...	Melbourne	Jan. 29	Southampton.
Boanerges	Sydney ...	Feb. 9	Birkenhead.
Herefordshire ...	Sydney ...	Feb. 14	Plymouth.

The Commissioners have also issued an advertisement for two ships, to convey Government emigrants to Melbourne and Moreton Bay, respectively, to be ready at the port of embarkation between the 17th and 24th February next. They are also to receive tenders of ships next week for Sydney and Geelong, to be ready to embark passengers on such day, between the 10th and 17th February, as they may appoint.

List of passengers per Omar Pasha, Captain Thompson, for Sydney, from Gravesend December 26: Mr. and Mrs. James Cain, Miss Cain, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M'Kenzie, Miss Therry, Mr. Sydney Walker, Mr. Kinghorn, and Mr. Henry Carey Dungar.

List of passengers per Kenilworth, Captain Thorn, for Auckland and New Plymouth, from Gravesend January 3: Major and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington and family, Mr. and Mrs. Weekes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailey, Miss Harriet Baker, Mr. T. F. Anderson, Mr. W. Carrick, Mr. Alfred Adams, Mr. E. Strangwayes, and 33 second and third cabin passengers.

Wrecks.—It appears that the total number of vessels wrecked during the year just terminated was 1959. Of these, 295 were wrecked in January, 174 in February, 145 in March, 157 in April, 112 in May, 84 in June, 101 in July, 88 in August, 127 in September, 190 in October, 210 in November, and 294 in December.

The following is a comparative monthly statement of the sailings from London and Liverpool, for Australian ports during the past year:—

	London. 1856. Ves.	Tons.	1855. Ves.	Tons.	Liverpool. 1856. Ves.	Tons.	1855. Ves.	Tons.
January	20	12,280	21	13,551	7	6,560	18	18,507
February	15	11,053	19	10,540	6	6,455	8	8,881
March	20	12,500	19	10,105	7	7,813	8	10,727
April	23	16,246	14	9,703	5	6,148	7	9,617
May	32	24,094	14	8,023	8	8,056	11	10,907
June	17	14,419	22	11,536	10	10,899	9	9,958
July	21	18,903	25	16,718	13	14,942	12	14,368
August	20	17,614	31	19,445	15	16,088	8	8,876
September	33	23,592	28	20,004	13	15,278	12	13,201
October	29	20,534	22	14,408	15	17,975	12	11,036
November	29	22,835	23	15,800	12	13,341	4	4,400
December	17	13,952	17	10,433	14	14,568	6	5,521
	276	209,222	255	158,396	125	139,059	115	126,902

From the Jerusalem Coffee-house monthly list we have compiled the following statement, showing the number and tonnage of vessels preparing to enter outwards for Australia, viz.:—

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
For Victoria...	25	19,542
New South Wales	16	12,791
Hobart Town	3	1,340
Launceston	3	1,038
Adelaide	9	5,128
New Zealand	4	2,435
Western Australia	1	1,200
Total	61	43,524

The corresponding statement for the previous month (December) showed a total of 51 vessels, representing 37,973 tons; for November, 59 vessels, or 44,934 tons; and for October, 72 vessels, or 56,338 tons.

Salvage Case.—On the 8th, at the Liverpool Police Court, before Messrs. Bean and Holme, Captain Merryman, of the American ship Arabin, appeared by Mr. Conway (the counsel) to contend against a claim made by Mr. Dantie, agent to the Steam Tug ... defendant's vessel on the morning of the 13th of December last. Mr. Raffles was for the plaintiff. The ship broke from her anchors on the morning in question, and drifted, but the steam tugs Samson and Tartar went to her assistance and got her safe into port, for which services the sum was claimed. There was no dispute about the matter, except that it was contended on the part of the defendant that the ordinary sum paid for tugging was sufficient payment in this case. The magistrates, after hearing the evidence on both sides, decided on making an order for the sum of £65, with ordinary costs in the case.—*European Times,* 12th January.

Messrs. William Brown, Atkinson, and Co., of Hull, have fitted out a screw steam vessel, called the Diana, for the northern whale and sea fishery. This will be the first ship visiting the fishery propelled by steam.—*European Times,* 12th January.

The Shipping of Hamburg.—There has been an enormous increase in the Hamburg mercantile marine during the last few years. In the year 1850 the number of ships belonging to Hamburg owners was only 286; and on 31st December, 1856, it amounted to 468, having increased exactly 60 per cent. during six years. But in regard to the average burthen of these ships which in 1854 was only 27,351 lasts, and at the close of the past year was officially stated to be 57,639 lasts, it follows that their tonnage has increased upwards of 100 per cent., or about 91,864 tons British within the six years.—*European Times,* 12th January.

The following extracts are taken from Messrs. Offor and Gannon's annual review of the freight markets for the year just closed:—

The peace did not throw any large amount of tonnage into the freight market at one time; and as the Australian trade was brisk at the beginning of the year, the transports readily found employment without any reduction of freights. The re-opening of the Russian trade created an immediate and large demand for tonnage, and here many of the steam transports, as well as the sailing vessels engaged in coaling the fleet, found ready employment; the home coal trade and short continental services also absorbed a further employment of the steamers released from Government employ.

In the Australian trade freights fluctuated considerably during last year, the irregular nature of exports having at one time created a most active demand for tonnage, and at another a perfect dearth of shipments. The Emigration Commissioners chartered a fair average number of vessels, at rates varying from £12 10s. to £16 10s. per statute adult, for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, the highest rates being paid in January, and the lowest in July.

In the middle of the year freights to Australia ruled lower than at any period since the discovery of the gold-fields; indeed, many ships were unable to complete their cargoes, while shipments by the finest vessels on the berth were made at and even under 30s. per ton. Towards the close of the year this trade regained its tone, and freights became again firm. An important feature in the Australian trade was the establishment of a new steam company under a mail contract, in addition to other lines of auxiliary screw-steamers, both from London and Liverpool.

The establishment of the new mail company occasioned an extensive export of coals to King George's Sound and Sydney, the tonnage for which was obtained on very moderate terms.

Upon a general review of the freight market for the past year, we arrive at the conclusion that our shipping has not found such profitable employment in the first year of peace, as during the continuation of the war. The transport service and other demands of war created a temporary advance in freights; but the disarrangement of commerce consequent upon the strife, which cannot be remedied until long after the re-establishment of peace, occasions a reaction in the demand for tonnage, which, of course operates prejudicially on the freight market.

Australian freights are firm. The Emigration Commissioners chartered two vessels last week—the Herefordshire, Plymouth to Sydney, and the Black Eagle, Birkenhead to Geelong; the rate paid in both cases being £13 9s. 6d. British ships are in demand to load on the berth at 65s. to 70s. per register ton, and good foreign flags at about 60s. There is still enquiry for tonnage for coals to Australia—from Wales to Sydney, at 37s. 6d.; King George's Sound, 25s.; and at proportionate rates from the north or Birkenhead.

The Recent Accident to the Australian Packet Ship Columbian.—The European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship Columbian, 2300 tons and 530 horse-power, Captain Pender, arrived at Southampton on January 10, from the Clyde. She left Glasgow on January 7, and had very foggy and bad weather during the voyage round, and was hove-to outside the Needles' passage from 4 p.m. on Friday till Saturday at daylight. The Columbian steamed 12½ and 13 knots part of the time, but was frequently obliged to go at half speed, on account of the thickness of the weather. Some little difficulty having been experienced with the ship's compasses on the passage round from the Clyde, it was determined by the company's superintendent (Captain Stewart) to have the vessel swung for the purpose of testing their correctness, before leaving for Australia. The Columbian is the last of the four vessels despatched from this port direct for the colonies, to be ready for the commencement of the homeward mail service under the new contract, her predecessors being the Oneida, the Simla, and the European. The first outward steamer, with a mail to be conveyed via Egypt, will leave London on the 28th of February, via Marseilles; after which the mails will be despatched regularly on the 12th of each month from Southampton, and on the 16th of each month from London, via Marseilles, as notified in the time table given in our publication of December 12.—*Home News.*

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I observe in your issue of yesterday a letter signed a "Master Mariner," making reference to a letter signed "Eta," in your issue of the 18th, and offering some suggestions for an expedition to endeavour to save some of our fellow-creatures from a dreadful captivity on Woodlark Island. So fully impressed am I not only with the importance of the subject, but that it is one in which the common interests of humanity are deeply concerned, that I would, with "Master Mariner" endeavour to impress on the "Chamber of Commerce," or on some of our public men whose standing is sufficient to warrant their taking the initiative in such a matter to organise some movement in behalf of these unfortunate beings.

I firmly believe such a movement would, notwithstanding the apathetic way in which the matter has been treated by our responsible government be heartily and quickly responded to, by contributors sufficient to carry out the object.

I fear that there is little to be expected from the party pointed out by "Master Mariner" as likely to contribute a vessel, for on making enquiries some time since whether any tidings had been heard of the Iris—whose fate is still involved in obscurity, and some of whose crew, it is not at all improbable, may be on Woodlark Island—he evinced so little sympathy for the fate of the crew, and so much regret for the loss of the vessel, that I should fear but little aid may be expected from that quarter.

But that among the charitable community of New South Wales it only requires some influential person or persons to convene a public meeting to place the matter fairly before the public to be most heartily responded to, I feel certain.

Trusting that some movement may be made, and that quickly, I will only add that I shall be ready at any time with my contribution and aid to an object which, if not carried out, will hereafter be justly a reproach to us.

Apologising for encroaching on your valuable space,

I am, &c., &c.,

SPES.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Train.		Goods	Mixed Trains.		
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m. (Mail)
0	Sydney	6·0	10·0	11·0	1·30	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	6·7	10·7	11·13	1·37	4·32	5·52
5	Ashfield	6·17	10·17	11·30	1·47	4·42	6·2
6½	Burwood	6·22	10·22	11·41	1·52	4·47	6·7
7½	Homebush	6·27	10·27	11·50	1·57	4·52	6·12
13½	Parramatta	6·48	10·48	12·22	2·18	5·13	6·33
17½	Fairfield	7·1	11·1	12·42	2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·12	11·12	1·0	2·42	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Goods		Mixed Train	
Miles.	Leave—	a.m. (Mail)	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6·0	7·40	11·30	1·20	3·30	5·45
4½	Fairfield	6·13	7·53	11·43	1·41	3·43	5·58
8½	Parramatta	6·31	8·11	12·1	2·5	4·1	6·16
14½	Homebush	6·45	8·25	12·15	2·35	4·15	6·30
15½	Burwood	6·49	8·29	12·19	2·44	4·19	6·34
17	Ashfield	6·54	8·34	12·24	2·54	4·24	6·39
20	Newtown	7·7	8·47	12·37	3·12	4·37	6·52
22	Sydney	7·12	8·52	12·42	3·20	4·42	6·57

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

Late Again.—The Sydney mail had not arrived at the time of our going to press. We suppose a similar accident has befallen it as the one which happened this day week. On that occasion the driver actually fell asleep on his box when near Mullengandra, and the horses ran against a tree, breaking both shafts of the vehicle. The mailman being by this time awake became solicitous concerning his horses, and mounted one of them for the purpose of pursuing the other, which had bolted. Her Majesty's mails were left lying on the road; and, if we may form an opinion from the space of time lost, the mails must have remained there some twelve hours.—*Border Post,* 14th March.

St. James' Parochial Association.—A general meeting of its members took place on Tuesday last, and though the heavy rain kept many away, some important business was transacted, its operations being now extended beyond a mere Church and School Association, to that of visiting and assisting the sick and needy in their own dwellings, as well as procuring employment for those that want it; nor are these the only objects in contemplation. Another meeting to be convened in St. James' vestry at 4 this afternoon, will, it is expected, complete the arrangements for immediate operation in this good work. It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance and every encouragement. Mr. Walker, an eminent barrister, and for many years a police magistrate in the city of London, says, in his evidence before the House of Commons, "Parishes are so many little commonwealths, capable in different degrees of being made, by effective organization, nurseries of useful ambition, manly intelligence, and social virtue. It is here that public men should begin their discipline, cultivate their sympathies, and learn to see their way." And in the "Civic Economy of Dr. Chalmers" may be found similar sentiments, urged and illustrated with his wonted philanthropy and masterly eloquence. As we have no parish rates in this colony, such remarks will only apply in part; there is, however, enough of good in such an association to constitute an element of much importance in our social economy, that is, *Government at Home.*

Alarm of Fire.—Shortly after one o'clock yesterday, the fire bell sent forth its ominous notes, giving warning to the members of the different fire brigades that a conflagration had broken out in the city. Speedily the engines were got ready, and hurried to the scene of the supposed devastation: on reaching which, however, it turned out, very fortunately, that there was nothing more serious than a chimney on fire, in a tenement near to the Sugar Works in Liverpool-street. The engines did not therefore require to play, as a few buckets of water emptied down the vent by one of the firemen, who mounted the roof by a ladder, soon set all to rights again.

Wesleyan Sacred Choral Society.—A sacred concert was given by this society yesterday evening, in the York-street Chapel; it consisted of anthems, several from Wesley's hymns, and from the first and second parts of Handel's oratorio "The Messiah." The tenor recitative "Comfort ye my People," the first four lines of which were sung, and the soprano "Suddenly there was with the Angel," were given with considerable effect; and the basso recitative, "Thus saith the Lord," appeared to be received with general approbation. Five of the choruses, including the "Hallelujah," were sung with much spirit, and the performance of the lady amateur on the organ was characterised by correctness and expression, not generally found out of professional circles. The object of the Society is the cultivation of sacred music, as a handmaid to public worship, and as a means of recreation. It divides music into two classes, entirely discarding that of a secular nature. The society was formed about three years ago, and it was stated during the evening that it had been found to work well notwithstanding various obstacles, and that its members desired to devote their services entirely to the interest of the church. At the close of the concert a vote of thanks to the Society was carried by acclamation, and after singing the doxology the assembly separated. The attendance was not very large, but the unsettled state of the weather might have influenced many who would otherwise have attended.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	March.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		High Water Morn.		High Water Aftern.	
24	Tuesday.	6	10	6	2	7	9	7	33

New Moon, 26th instant, at 8h. 32m. 13s. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1857.

Lord Palmerston's firmness in forcing on Russia the literal fulfilment of the terms of the treaty has been justified by the event. It has not endangered the peace at all, nor the alliance. But it has forced Russia to give in. The second conference, on assembling, appears to have found really very little work to do. Correct maps of the locality were laid before the plenipotentiaries, and, without a demur, all agreed to trace a line which cut off Russia entirely from the Danube, and restored to Turkey the Isle of Serpents. Of the protestations and justifications so loudly proclaimed in the circular letters, nothing was repeated at the conference. Russia, finding herself foiled, quietly gave in. The attempt at overreaching has been sufficient to show how reluctantly Russia abandons her territorial acquisitions, and proves therefore the necessity for perpetual vigilance.

The King of Prussia, after threatening a fresh disturbance of the peace of Europe, and issuing orders for the arming of a quarter of a million of men in order to conquer a Swiss canton, has magnanimously laid by his power and agreed to accept the mediation of England and France, the result of that mediation being the denial of his assumed authority over Neufchatel. The great German King does not appear to have gained much by his move. When there was a real war afoot in Europe he could not make up his mind to side with either party, but when peace was restored, he could venture on a safe crusade against a weak and unsupported power. In this matter the French Emperor has shown alike his fallibility and his good sense. He sided at first strongly with the Prussian King, and sharply summoned the Swiss to yield. But finding that he had gone too far, he retracted, and agreed to join in recommending a more compromising course. He has drawn back in a similar manner with respect to the recent Russian dispute. He was quite willing to have ceded Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, but, finding that his indispensable ally would not consent, he yielded. The fact is, Louis Napoleon cannot afford to go to extremes, or to persist in an untenable position. He has the good sense to know when he must give in, and prefers to incur the indignity of inconsistency to running the serious risks of sticking to a policy proved to be so erroneous.

The long but important private letter from St. Petersburg, which we quoted yesterday from the Paris correspondence of the *Times,* if it does not foreshadow coming events, doubtless gives expression to the wishes of the despotic powers. The jealousy of Great Britain is as great as ever it was, if not greater. The dissolution of the present alliance, and the combination of the great despotic powers into a military, political, and commercial union would be very acceptable on the continent. The late war has clearly demonstrated one fact, and that is that a great commercial country is best fitted to carry on a long and exhausting war. England though the least prepared at the commencement of the war, was in the height of efficiency when Russia was prostrate, and France almost used up. It is clear to all that this difference was not owing to national characteristics, but to the enormous resources of the country. The despotic powers envy this condition of greatness, and desire also to acquire it. Hitherto they have spent on maintaining enormous armies, sums that might have developed their internal resources. Their countries have been kept poor that they might be militarily powerful, but when brought to the actual test of war they have been shewn to be militarily weak because they are poor. For the future, therefore, they desire railroads and agriculture, and manufactures and steamboats, that the wealth of commerce may give them its invaluable element of strength. They would like to gain this, if possible, to the absolute as well as the relative disparagement of Great Britain. The British Isles are the entrepot of the commerce of Europe as they are of that of the world, and while they remain so they must advance in wealth with every increase in European commerce. Continental powers view with dislike the way in which their commerce enriches a power they envy, and they would be pleased to see England increasingly isolated. Independent lines of steamers are being started between European and American ports, which, it is hoped, will dispense with the intermediate use of England. Similar efforts are to be made to divert the course of traffic from the East. These things are, perhaps, not very favourable to the general adoption of free trade, which would give the victory to the strongest. But commerce will probably prove too strong for international jealousies, and will force for itself its own course in spite of the plots of crowned heads.

The cessation of the war has left the English people free to consider questions of internal policy. The most engrossing topic is one that touches the pocket. The country rebels against the double income-tax, and a formidable agitation is getting up against it. The objections relate partly to the character of the tax, and partly to its amount. If, however, direct taxation is to be the order of the day, the first objection may be removed by such a modification of the tax as will make it equitable.

The disposal of the criminal population gives as much trouble as ever. The *Times* incessantly demands a revival of transportation, but other journals, which, if less powerful, are somewhat more thoughtful, remind the public that transportation in every shape has invariably proved a failure, and from its very nature always must. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that no thought is entertained of reviving it to any of these colonies, or even to the immediate neighbourhood of it. The Ministry, it is rumoured, will bring forward some project, but of what nature is not known.

The exposure of commercial frauds still continues, a new extensive forgery case being added to the long list that has so lately degraded the country and the age. The magisterial inquiry into this fresh case was not concluded when the mail left.

The squatters will not be displeased to hear that wool has advanced in price from a penny to twopence a pound. The same class of producers will also read with satisfaction, that hides have risen in price, though the news may not be considered so agreeable by the numerous wearers of boots and shoes.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, January 11, 1857.

The new year has landed us in the second edition of the Treaty of Paris. The new Conference, which assembled at Paris to decide upon the correct interpretation of the 20th Article of the Treaty, was brought to a satisfactory close on the 5th instant. The Plenipotentiaries have agreed to settle their differences by a compromise. The town of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are to be given up by Russia, who obtains a consideration in the shape of the three hundred square versts of territory in another part of the Moldavian frontier. Austria is to evacuate the Principalities, and England the Black Sea, by the 30th of March.

This adjustment of the difficulty is so far satisfactory, as it gives up to the Allies the two tangible points in dispute. The Isle of Serpents, as a necessary portion of the mouths of the Danube, could not be suffered to remain in the hands of Russia; the town of Bolgrad, which commands an inlet into the great river, would have been no less an objectionable appanage of that power. The material gain is thus all on the side of the Allies. The moral profit and loss are more equally balanced. Russia loses, it is true, so much of her prestige as can be lost by the surrender of the disputed territory—a surrender, however, which she will take care to represent as obtained from her magnanimity and desire for peace. On the other hand she has profited greatly in the course of the dispute from the very fact of her being able to haggle about the terms of the surrender; which will be a proof to her own subjects and to her German lacqueys that she was not beaten. But the greatest advantage which Russia has obtained in the interval between April, 1856, and January, 1857, is that of having sown differences between her Western enemies. The agitation of the Bolgrad question has indisputably tended to shake the stability of the Anglo-Gallic Alliance, which now no longer stands on firm feet. In the course of the negotiations it is made plain to Europe how vast is the distance which still exists between England and France—a space not to be bridged over by exchanges of *God save the Queen* and *Partant pour la Syrie.* I have no doubt that Russia, in her secret mind, is but too well pleased at purchasing so great an advantage at the small cost of a few square miles of territory and a barren rock.

Yet England is not without reason for satisfaction at the termination of the Bolgrad difficulty. The prolongation of that dispute had forced her into strange and unnatural positions. It compelled her to lend a tacit sanction to Austrian policy in general, in order that she might be able to play off Austria against France. It required her to overlook the Austrian occupation of the Principalities—an occupation scarcely less injurious to the cause of European order than that of Russia herself—and to maintain a large and costly fleet in the Black Sea to "shepherd" the Russians. This inconvenient, anomalous, and expensive situation has now been entirely altered by the final decision of the Conference on the disputed points, and we shall be able to bestow an undivided attention on our own interests abroad, and to make things pleasant with the Shah and Mr. Commissioner Yeh.

The sole point remaining unadjusted by the Plenipotentiaries is as to the future constitution of the Principalities. It is probable that some scheme has already been decided by the Powers. Whatever it be, if it does not provide for the thorough and complete independence of the Danubian provinces, it will fail to secure the peace of Europe in that important quarter. The interest of England in the matter is absolutely pure and unselfish; that of France should be so, but that she is urged, at the present moment, by Russian influence. As for Russia and Austria, they will each strive to obtain such a form of government for the Principalities as will afford most opportunity for intrigue and corruption.

The affair of Neufchatel is not yet concluded between Prussia and Switzerland. Both sides are preparing for war, and troops are already on the march to the points of contact. The Federal Diet clings firmly to its natural right of internal jurisdiction. The King of Prussia, intoxicated by his characteristic kingly sentimentality (and, perhaps, inspired by that other source of senselessness to which he is known to be addicted), is equally obstinate in maintaining his sovereign rights. The enthusiasm throughout Switzerland is said to be most intense, such as has not been roused since the days of Tell and Morgarten. Supplies of men and money from all parts of Europe are flowing in daily to the Diet, and the native army itself is well prepared, both in numbers and efficiency, to meet the Prussians. The disparity of force between the combatants is less than at first appears. It is true that Prussia is more than three times as large, and has a greatly superior army, but history tells us how vast a power is possessed by Switzerland, even in her poverty and ruggedness. More than once the Swiss have been enabled to encounter and defeat an enemy of vastly superior power, and the spirit which served in those days in place of battalions is far from being extinct in these times. Fortified by their native valour and their just cause, there is no doubt the Swiss will find ample employment for the Prussian armies.

In England, our sympathies are entirely and strongly on the side of Switzerland. The Press, without an exception, has spoken out against the iniquitous and insolent demands of Prussia, and the honours lately bestowed by the Court on the Prince of Prussia and his son are received with great disfavour by the English people. They don't like to see the future father-in-law of our English princess, and a Grand Cross of the Bath, in the person of the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army against Switzerland. There is a great deal too much of the German, and not by any means enough of the English, in the character of the British Court, and it is on the head of the Prince Consort that the popular odium has especially settled.

I have no reason to fear, however, that the Neufchatel affair will ultimately proceed to a war. Louis Napoleon has too many good reasons to prevent him from suffering a national war so near his frontiers, even were he inclined to witness, passively, the occupation of Swiss territory by the Prussians. The telegraph of this morning informs us, indeed, that terms have already been offered by the French Government, in connection with the English, which are of such a nature as the Swiss will accept. Yet the Swiss may well look with suspicion upon anything which comes from that quarter. The base and unparalleled ingratitude with which he has behaved to Switzerland has filled even his supporters with disgust. If there is any country in the world to which the Emperor of the French ought to be personally grateful, it is to Switzerland. In 1838, there was a certain mischievous, meddlesome, needy adventurer, who claimed from the little town of Arauenburg, in the canton of Thurgau, that refuge which every other country on the continent had denied him. Never was so seedy a claimant of an imperial throne. The young Pretender in his greatest straits—Perkin Warbeck in his utmost need—was hardly a more miserable and pitiful object. Eternally plotting against a powerful and stable Government, he at length, by the maddest and most harebrained of enterprises, aroused the anger and the jealousy of the constituted authorities. A demand was made upon the Swiss Government, that it should cast forth out of its bosom this disturber of States and desperate revolutionist. The demand was accompanied by a threat of war, and yet Switzerland was undismayed and *obstinate,* and scorned to gain the favour of her powerful neighbour even by so small and easy a sacrifice.

But *nous avons change tout cela.* The proscribed, penniless fugitive of 1838 is now his Majesty the Emperor of the French. I need not remind your readers what a vast alteration of character has been effected in the course of this metamorphosis, or how the republican and the revolutionist has merged into the champion of conservatism, and the defender of Divine right. The butterfly has other instincts than the chrysalis. But there has been no change in Switzerland. That sturdy and independent people, whose stanch and consistent adherence to liberty cannot but command the sympathy and admiration of Englishmen, are now charged with a lamentable obstinacy and an exaggerated sensibility, because, forsooth, they insist upon maintaining their natural and sovereign right to punish their own malefactors. The obstinacy which was so grateful in 1838 is, in 1856, to be denounced as "lamentable perversity." The *Moniteur,* with astounding impudence, argues that the revolution of 1848, which overthrew the shadowy right of the King of Prussia to Neufchatel is not to be regarded as having annihilated that right. Yet, surely there are other countries which were affected by the events of 1848, and in which a change of dynasty took place. What is the Imperial France of the present day but the natural product of the Republic? If all those dispossessed by the late European Revolution are to have their rights again, why does not the *Moniteur* proclaim the Count de Paris as King of the French, or, as the fashion is for legitimacy, why not Henry V.? If the voice of the people is not allowed to choose its own form of government in Neufchatel, why should it be eternally referred to as constituting a sufficient title to Louis Napoleon?

No act of the French government, always excepting the expedition to Rome, has brought so much personal odium on the chief of the State, as the attitude he has assumed towards Switzerland—an attitude, inexplicable both on moral and political grounds, for it might have been thought that France would have been glad to embrace so good an opportunity of extending her influence on the frontier, and controlling the power of a rival. But the secret lies, I believe, with Count de Morny, at St. Petersburgh. That profound and ingenious speculator is playing his cards so as to strengthen the hands of Russia. It is necessary to the monetary scheme in which he is embarked to an enormous extent, that there should be profound peace in Europe, and his game is to secure peace at all hazards. As Russia is the only peace-disturber, necessarily she must be kept quiet by giving up to her all that she wants. Prussia, as the instrument and slave of Russia, is thus included in the arrangements, and hence the policy of Louis Napoleon in regard to Neufchatel.

In France, the same sulky passiveness is preserved, which the Imperial agents tell you are the proofs of the popular satisfaction with the existing *regime.* But how can we know it, when there is no free expression of public opinion? I believe the truth to be that there is much internal dissatisfaction, the existence of which is studiously concealed by the organs of the Government. It was reported the other day that Ledru Rollin was returned by one of the departments to the Legislative Chamber, but this, of course, you will not see in the French papers. A great and solemn tragedy has been acted in Paris itself, which for the moment monopolises the public interest. A fanatic priest, driven mad (and small wonder) by the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, has poinarded the Archbishop of Paris, in open day, and in the midst of his great congregation. The act is one of the most audacious and deliberate in the history of violence, and is precisely one of that class of crime which you can no more extinguish than you can put down madness itself.

You will have heard of the new war into which we have drifted with Persia. It has been formally declared by England, and as formally accepted by the Shah. Without approving of the treaty of Colonel Sheil, which was one of those acts of stupidity our diplomatists are perpetually committing, I do not see how it was possible to avoid this war, though the people of England are very loth to believe in it. The fact is, Herat is a long way off, and few know anything about it. Even the *Times* professes ignorance on the subject, which is, of course, all bosh. This is not the first time we have heard of Herat. Its gallant defence, under Eldred Pottinger, in 1837, cannot be forgotten by the English public. The design, which the heroism of one English officer foiled at that time, is precisely that which we are now called upon to oppose. The importance of this war is to be determined entirely by the amount of support the Shah receives from his powerful Northern neighbour. I think there can be no doubt of that support having been already promised. Foiled for the present in her schemes of European conquest, Russia seeks to repay herself for the loss of power and prestige in the West, by extended aggression eastward, by advancing her frontiers to that territory, which for centuries has been the object of Muscovite ambition. To mask her real designs, it is necessary that she should act through Persia—her obedient slave and willing instrument. Once possessed of Herat, there is but one country between her and Hindostan. For a military entrepot and convenient halting place, there is no such place as Herat between the Indus and the Caspian. And Herat it is which is now in the hands of Russia. That England is justified in going to war upon this quarrel, will not be denied by any but that small band of senseless fanatics, who declaim against all wars, and preach up any peace. The question we have to decide is a very simple one: shall we retain India or shall we abandon it to Russia? If it is worth our while to retain India, it is worth our while to protect it, even against the first attacks of the distant enemy. You see a fellow trying to get through a hole in your neighbour's wall, which gives him access to your house and property, have'nt you a right to kick him out neck and heels, if you can? This is the whole rationale of England's policy against Russia. We cannot afford to give her so great an advantage as to await her coming on the banks of the Indus. Afghanistan, and

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the countries lying north and east of our dominions, are the natural ramparts of Hindostan—the key to which is Herat. Therefore, if we are to defend India, we must retain Herat.

The proclamation of war with Persia has been promptly followed up by the action of our troops in the Gulf. Karak and Ormuz, the first prizes of the war, though unimportant in themselves, are useful as giving us the command of the enemy's sea coast. In General Outram, the commander of the army, we have an officer of the highest promise. In India he had the honorable distinction of being known as the "Bayard of the Indian Army," and he will have an ample opportunity, should the Shah continue obstinate, of asserting his capacity for separate command, and of vindicating the honour of his branch of the service. The latest accounts from Constantinople are somewhat contradictory. One report states that matters are already made up between Lord Stratford and Feroukh Khan; while the last, and most probable story is, that Persia continues obdurate, and will not give up her newly-acquired conquest of Herat. On the side of England there is, of course, no room for concession; and even the French Government acknowledge that, after the capture of Herat, we have but one course to pursue.

In St. Petersburgh, they have already arranged the plan of a campaign in Persia—a country which the *Nord* admits to be the great battle ground of England and Persia. Three Russian *corps d' armee* are to enter Persia at the first sign of hostilities; the first at Tabriz; the second along the southern shore of the Caspian, to Herat; the third by way of Khiva and Khorassan. A powerful flotilla of war steamers on the Caspian will be available for the transport of the troops, and for giving maritime assistance to the great enterprise. These ingenious schemes, overlooking as they do, the trifling impediments of desert and mountain, not to speak of the opposing British army, are not calculated to make us uneasy as to the fate of India. At the same time, the bold and confident tone assumed by the Russian organs, sufficiently indicates the temper of our enemy and the gravity of the struggle which has now commenced. It will be our own fault if we are not forewarned of the difficulties we have to encounter in its prosecution, and if we are not well prepared to overcome them, even though Russia should do her worst.

The Chinese war is another subject of trouble, which has come to disturb us, in the midst of this Christmas time, when our thoughts are turned to peace and jollity, and reduced income-tax. The bombardment of Canton by Admiral Seymour has been brought about entirely by the high-headed obstinacy and impertinence of the Chinese Governor. I don't know what else could have been done by us under the circumstances. With these semi-barbarians, there are no arguments so forcible as shot and shell; but the Chinese have long wanted a lesson such as they have now got. The conduct of the Admiral has been generally approved of at home, and it seems to me to have been marked by equal moderation and firmness. Of course, there is a certain party here who think otherwise, but it is that old fanatical sect of the peace apostles, to whom nobody pays any attention. Some of their latest freaks have been sufficient. At Newcastle they have pledged themselves to bring General Outram and his men to trial before the Criminal Court for murder and piracy, indicting Lord Palmerston as an accessory before the fact. At Bradford and Sheffield the madness shows itself in the shape of "Foreign Affairs Committees"—bodies who believe it is their vocation to settle the affairs of the nation out of hand by passing resolutions.

Parliament is to open on the 3rd of February, and it is said that Lord Palmerston is prepared with a promising bill of fare for the next session. Law Reform, according to Sir Richard Bethell, is to be the Premier's great card, but I don't believe in anything being done in that direction for the next quarter of a century. The lawyers die uncommonly hard, and it has taken a whole generation to kill even the proctors, who are not yet without signs of vitality. As to parties, they will remain the same as in last Parliament. The Tories, in spite of all their endeavours, have been unable to get up either a banner or a cry, the two things which Mr. Warren says is necessary. I believe, however, they will have a new leader, Disraeli is altogether used up, even as a talking machine, which was his sole vocation, and it is likely that Gladstone will head the Opposition, with a few recruits from the Peelite and Manchester camps.

The great domestic question at present before the country is the ticket-of-leave system. Its failure as a means of criminal treatment is thorough and decided. From all parts of the country there are complaints, loud and bitter, of a scheme which lets loose upon our home population men who have become once amenable to the laws. England, in fact, is suffering some of these evils which were once the curse of Australia. Crimes of violence are increasing in an alarming degree—attended with circumstances of unusual audacity. The law, as at present enforced, is utterly powerless to provide a protection to society, and there is, without exaggeration, as great a demand at this time for revolvers and means of self-defence in the metropolis itself as there once used to be on Ballaarat or Bendigo. In fact, it is not considered safe to go out in any of the suburbs of London after dark singly and without protection. The papers are full of garotte robberies, and there are all kinds of inventions exhibited in the shops, providing for the safety of one's throat. I have seen some really horrible things in this way—collars of iron, spiked and studded all over with barbed hooks, which would effectually retain the strangler's hand should it once come near your throat. There is a very general feeling that we shall be compelled to resume transportation; and it is not unlikely that the north coast of Australia will be selected as the site for a new penal settlement. I am of opinion myself, and have all along been, that transportation is by far the best system of secondary punishment. This is not the place to argue the question, which I am aware cannot be viewed in the same light in Australia as in England; yet while you have every right to protest against convicts being sent to an orderly, populous, and respectable community, who have purged themselves of their own convict stain, it seems to me that you have no right to object to the mother country settling a distant and unoccupied portion of the Australian territory, by the same means which made you a nation. I think ultimately that the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and perhaps the mouths of the rivers Albert and Victoria, are destined to receive the criminal scum of England, there to be churned into respectability by the same process which has made Botany Bay into New South Wales.

I have been much interested, and a good deal amused, at the recent shifting of the political scene in your city. For the downfall of the Donaldson Administration I was prepared; but Mr. Cowper, Colonial Secretary! Mr. Martin, Attorney-General!! and Mr. Robert Campbell, Colonial Treasurer!!! The last is the most exquisite joke of the [illegible] bad. To what depths have you fallen that you have been compelled to choose your administrators among such as the above? Is there no virtue extant? Is not the great Parkes yet alive, and could not even he rescue you from such a farcical combination? Either your Assembly is a Cave of Adullam, or some marvellous metamorphosis has taken place in Cowper, Martin, and Campbell, since I knew them. The first *used* to be a pert noisy little common-place chap, of no principles to speak of, and less talent; the second was perter, noisier, more common-place, and, if possible, more unprincipled (politically, I mean, of course); the third was a harmless mountebank, whom Bedlam would not have chosen for treasurer. How the triumvirate has become so exalted, passeth my understanding.

England is stirring itself worthily to honour the great African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, who has recently returned to this country after fourteen years of continuous sojourn in the African interior; during which he has discovered and made known to the world quite a new portion of the globe. The country so long the vague and mysterious *terra incognita* is now brought into communication with the civilised world. The labours of such men as Livingstone (of whom was your own Leichhardt,) are the best title deeds of a nation's greatness. The spirit of chivalry which they exhibit is the best assurance of modern manhood. It is the salt, which in these days of mammon-worship, non-resistance, Peace-societies—of sordid common-place and brazen mediocrity—serves to keep the world from rottenness.

The Junior Lord of the Admiralty has lately made a most extraordinary exhibition at Birmingham. Sir Robert Peel has long held the position of *enfant terrible* to the administration, and we can fancy that he never gets on his legs without exciting as much anxiety on the part of the head of the state as that objectionable child does in a family, who always *will* speak the truth he should'nt. But this last affair, for the details of which I refer you to the papers, was the most after-dinnery thing of the kind I have met with.

H. E. W.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Gollan, Mackenzie, and Co., an adjourned second meeting. Debts amounting to £1040 11s. 2d. were proved, and the meeting was adjourned until the 31st instant.

In the estate of John Edwards, a single meeting. One debt of £96 was proved, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture, wearing apparel, and tools of trade.

In the estate of Thomas Griffiths, deceased, a single meeting. Debts amounting to £300 0s. 11d., were proved.

In the estate of Samuel Russell, a first meeting. Nothing done.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, March 24.—Enoch Webb, adjourned single, 10. Charles Cander, Alexander Bremner, Alfred Mitchell, Frederick Terry, John Berry North, John Stratford Rutherford, William Francis Pickering, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 25.—James Campbell, single, half-past 10. Walter G. Mason, single, half-past 11. Frederick L. Edwards, single, 12. William F. Pickering, adjourned special, for proof of debts, half-past 12.

Thursday, 26.—Rishworth and Co., third, half-past 10. Robert C. Springett, third, half-past 11. William E. Smith, adjourned certificate, 12.

Friday, 27.—Samuel Russell, second, 11. Henry P. Hook, third 12. John W. Roberts, first, half-past 12.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—£30 JURISDICTION.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Commissioner and two Assessors.

SILK V. SMITH.—This was an action to recover a sum of £13 5s., value of goods alleged to have been sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant. The action was sustained. The Court returning a verdict for plaintiff in the full amount. Attorney for plaintiff Mr. Michael, for defendant Mr. Cory.

WEIMAN V. MORRIS.—This was an action for wages. Plaintiff had been in the service of John Malcolm, late circus proprietor, as groom, at a weekly wage of £3, up to the insolvency of Malcolm. There was a preferent claim of £49 allowed to plaintiff from the estate, and at the time of the attachment of the circus horses under the care of plaintiff, he (plaintiff) was continued as groom, as alleged, under the order of Mr. Morris, the official assignee, for seven weeks, at £3 a week, and it was for the recovery of these wages, £21, that the present action was brought. Plaintiff swore that he had repeatedly called on defendant for his wages during the time he was employed, but always received for answer, "There are no funds." The date of the direction of the sale of the assets was 31st May, 1855. For the defence it was urged that the plaintiff never demanded wages from defendant, nor did he under any circumstances apply to defendant for service, or for payment of service. The delay allowed to accrue between May, 1855, and February, 1857, when plaintiff made his claim was relied on to some extent as evidence against plaintiff. His Honor summed up at considerable length, and the assessors, having consulted some time, returned a verdict in favour of plaintiff; amount, £7 10s. Attorney for plaintiff, Mr. Michael; for defendant, Mr. Yarnton.

The two foregoing cases were all that were tried, they being the last on the list, so that no remanets stand over from this sitting, an unusual circumstance.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes and Mr. Ronald.

Twenty-four persons, convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Six women were dealt with as idle and disorderly persons, having no fixed place of abode nor any lawful avocation, and were sentenced to imprisonment for various periods from one month to three months.

Bridget Sinclair was summarily convicted of having on Saturday last, stolen from one Michael Sheehan, who was drunk, a hat of the value of 1s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

John M'Laughlin, ostler, in the employ of Mr. Jones, of the Circus, Balmain, was found guilty of stealing one shirt, three handkerchiefs, and a pair of boots, the property of Charles T. Camden, residing at Mr. Smith's, Balmain, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

Patrick Lee was charged with having wilfully broken and destroyed a number of eggs, the property of William Hooper. It appeared that on Saturday evening defendant went in a state of inebriety to Hooper's shop, in Sussex-street, and knocked down a box, containing about seven dozen eggs, worth about 35s., the whole of which were destroyed. Lee was ordered to pay the amount of damages, or to be imprisoned for one week.

Laurence Murphy, for having made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

William Love, for a breach of the Police Act, obstructing the footway of George-street by placing a barrel of fish thereupon, was fined 10s., with 3s. 6d. costs. Evan Jones appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Lucy Hayman, for having refused and neglected to support an illegitimate child, of which she is the mother and he the father; the defendant's own letters concluded the question of paternity, and their Worships made an order for payment of 20s. weekly for twelve months, with £3 3s. costs. Daniel Tierney, publican, was found guilty of having on Sunday, the 15th instant, kept open his house for the sale of liquors, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. and costs; and Joseph Wolstenholme, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. and costs. Richard Palmer was charged by Alexander Elliott, (both omnibus drivers,) with having, at the City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, before the Chief Commissioner, on the 19th ultimo, in a prosecution by Inspector Stubbs against John Desmond, for having, on the 14th without having been previously licensed, acted as conductor for the omnibus Prince Albert, of which omnibus, defendant Palmer was then the driver, falsely and maliciously sworn, that on the day in question Desmond did not act as his conductor, and further, that instead of having, as alleged, left Wynyard-square for Paddington at 7 p.m. of the evening named, they left Paddington for Wynyard-square at that time. Mr. W. Roberts conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brenan the defence. Several hours were occupied in the examination of witnesses on each side. His worship was of opinion that the difference of swearing might be attributed to the different time kept by the clocks at Wynyard-square and Paddington, and dismissed the information.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Daniel Gollagher was convicted of drunkenness, and fined 20s. with the usual alternative of 24 hours' imprisonment.

James Courd, convicted of indecent conduct in the public streets, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned for seven days.

Two runaway seamen were remanded; one man brought up on suspicion of being a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large, discharged; and one summons case postponed for the attendance of a second magistrate.

SHELLARD'S TOBACCO.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. beg to remind the trade of their sale of Shellard's tobacco, this day, on Lamb's Wharf, near Battery Point, at half-past 10 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct particular attention to John G. Cohen's sale of earthenware and handsome glassware, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising a most beautiful assortment.—ADV.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.—Mort and Co. request us to direct the particular attention of those in search of good investments to the large and important sale of city and country freehold properties, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.—Purkis and Lambert sell, this day, on the premises, Wilshire's-buildings, the whole of the stock-in-trade of groceries, oilmen's stores, counter fittings, shelving, &c.—ADV.

BUYERS of drapery, hosiery, ready-made clothing, blankets, hats, &c., &c., are particularly requested to attend Muriel and Miller's extensive sales, this day (Tuesday), commencing at 11 o'clock, and resumed at 2 o'clock. For particulars vide advertisements.—ADV.

CHATTO and HUGHES have requested us to remind the trade and others of their usual Tuesday's drapery sale, which takes place at 11 o'clock this day.—ADV.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUGARS, GROCERIES, SPIRITS, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of merchants, grocers, speculators, and the trade generally, to their important unreserved sale of choice light Mauritius sugars, being the entire cargo of the Bella Vista; also, general groceries, provisions, &c., commencing at 11 o'clock this morning, at the City Mart; also, 50 hogsheads superior B.P. rum, at half-past 12 o'clock. For particulars see advertisement.—ADV.

MESSRS. MURIEL AND MILLER.—At [illegible] o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Blankets, Flannels, &c.; at 2 o'clock Hats.

MESSRS. COCKBURN, ISRAEL, AND CO.—At 11 o'clock, Effects of the late Dr. M'Laughlin, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Grindery.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Lamb's Road, Lamb's Wharf, near Battery Point, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tobacco.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brushware, Chinese, Lacquered, Ivory, and other Ware, British Plate, Toilet Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Galvanic Machines, Patent Enemas, Stereoscopes, Pediment and Marine Barometers.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Earthenware, and China.

MESSRS. BURGIS AND BOWES.—At their Rooms, at 12 o'clock. House and Offices in Sussex-street, near Goulburn-street, Weatherboard House at Chippendale, near Cleveland-street.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At 445, George-street, Wilshire's New-buildings, at 11 o'clock, Stock in Trade of a Grocer, Coffee Mill, Fittings, Shelvings, Counters, Gas Fittings.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Goods, ex Catherine Adamson; at a quarter-past 11, North Wilts Cheese, Bacon, Java Rice, &c.; at half-past 11, Entire Cargo of fine Mauritius Sugars, ex Bella Vista, General Groceries, &c.; half-past 12, 50 Hogsheads fine B.P. Rum, 35 to 38 o.p.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Town of Liverpool, Allotments, Adjoining the Railway Terminus, the Railway Store, Macquarie and Elizabeth streets; Town of Parramatta, Allotments, Adjoining Newland's House; City of Sydney, Three Cottages, Sussex-street, close to George-street; Parish of Castlereagh, Land, close to the Town of Castlereagh; Adelong Creek, the Bangus Inn and Store, with Land, on the Great South Road.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Carriages, Drays, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Workboxes, Dressing-cases, Jewellery, &c.

MR. J. F. STAPP.—On the Property, adjoining the Railway Terminus, New Parramatta, at 11 o'clock, Vauxhall Hotel, Cottages, with Garden Ground, Building Allotments, Household Furniture, &c.

THE NEW MASTER IN EQUITY.—We mentioned yesterday that Mr. Cary had finally retired from this office. We understand that Mr. Deffell, has accepted the appointment, at the salary assigned by the Legislative Assembly.

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—Mr. Creeny delivered, yesterday evening, at St. James' Parochial School-room, Castlereagh-street, the first of two lectures on astronomy, the immediate object of which was to enable those who might avail themselves of the lectures, capable of understanding the great eclipse of the 26th instant. The lecture was well attended, the large room being quite filled, and among the audience were several families of note. A pair of large globes, several orreries, diagrams, and other machinery were brought into requisition for the illustration of the lecture. Mr. Creeny commenced by giving an outline of the history of the science of astronomy, from the time of the earliest astronomers of antiquity down to Sir Isaac Newton and Herschell. Passing from those general remarks, he proceeded to explain minutely the order of the solar system, commencing with the planet Mercury. The distances of all the planets from the sun and from each other; their dimensions, velocities, and densities were explained in a manner so clear and familiar as to render the lecture a useful lesson, even to those who were already acquainted with that part of the science which the lecturer illustrated. The importance to science of the transits of Venus, in enabling the astronomer to ascertain the sun's parallax, was glanced at, and the periods when these transits took place explained, the lecturer informing his audience that the first transit observed was that of 1639, and the last, that which took place when Captain Cook visited Tahiti for the purpose of observing the phenomenon. The position of the earth in the solar system, its various movements, and its peculiarities having been explained, in accordance with the truths demonstrated by modern science, the lecturer gave a humorous description of the notions entertained by the ancients with regard to the earth, and its relations to the other heavenly bodies—as the idea that the earth floated in water, and that the sun, in setting in the west at night, passed through the supporting tide, and accordingly rose next morning in the east, refreshed by the bath which he had enjoyed. The zodiac was lucidly described and illustrated, as well as the discovery and character of the asteroids, the names of which the lecturer repeated. In describing the earth, the effects of the centrifugal force on this, as on the other members of the planetary world, were explained. Jupiter, with his four moons, and never-changing seasons; Saturn, with his rings and many moons, were described, and illustrated by means of the orrery and diagrams, and here the lecturer took occasion to advert to the pleasure to be derived from even a view of those planets by the aid of good telescopes, and expressed a hope that such instruments would become common in the country, as the result of a growing taste for the science which he was illustrating. Proceeding to advert to the comets, the lecturer prefaced his remarks by an interesting description of the peculiarities and beauties of the elliptical figure which both planets and comets described in passing through their orbits, pointing out that the orbits of the latter were found to be more elliptical than those of the former. An explanation of a very near approach of a comet to the planet Jupiter, wherein no disarrangement of the latter, or his moons, took place, and a consequent deduction that no great danger was to be apprehended from the eccentricities of the comets, closed this part of the lecture. Mr. Creeny, who was frequently applauded throughout his lecture, expressed a hope that, under the arrangements which the Government had recently adopted, the science of astronomy would ere long be generally cultivated in this colony, and concluded by expressing a belief that nothing could tend more to promote religion than such a study, inasmuch as astronomy taught humility by showing of how little importance, as regarded the universe, was the earth and all it contained, while at the same time the science taught men to have confidence in that Supreme Being who maintained in perfect order and harmony the innumerable worlds which filled space.

INQUESTS.—Yesterday the City Coroner, Mr. J. S. Parker, held an inquest at the Builders' Arms, Liverpool and Sussex streets, on the body of Margaret Kain, a married woman, aged thirty-two, who had died suddenly on Saturday afternoon last. From the evidence of Michael Kain, brother-in-law to the deceased, it appeared that she had been married to his brother about eleven years, and was much addicted to drinking; had frequently urged her to abandon her dissipated habits, and go up to St. Mary's to take the pledge; deceased replied that she would not; his brother was seriously ill, in a great measure owing to her misconduct; he was recommended to leave the house for quietness, and better attention; his brother had used every means in his power to win her from drinking. Mary Farrell, a married woman, stated that she had known deceased for about 16 years; deceased's husband called on her about midday on Saturday, and asked if she would be kind enough to go and see his wife, as she had been taken very ill; he requested her to come quickly, for God's sake, as he thought his wife was dying; witness said, "What is the matter with her?" he replied that she had taken a fit in the kitchen; witness said business prevented her going till after 4 o'clock; meanwhile she understood from him that Dr. M'Phee had seen deceased and ordered a little brandy and water, but she could not take it; her teeth were clenched, and blood was oozing from her mouth; witness got to deceased's house about half-past 4, pushed open the front door, and was in the act of going up stairs, when her attention was drawn to a sofa near the window; some one was on it; called Mrs. Kain and Margaret, as the person was covered over with a pair of blankets; not getting an answer, witness shook the person; she then lifted her head, which was in a falling position; her eyes were dim, and mouth open, with froth coming from it; she was dead, but her lower extremities were warm; there was not a soul in the place; I should say, remarked the witness, she had been placed on the sofa by some one, as her head was raised, and her person covered with a blanket up to her mouth; deceased had her clothes on, and her features were natural, likewise her colour; gave the alarm, when two women came in; sent for her husband; Mr. Kain came and said it was nothing more than he expected; he seemed very much affected at the death of his wife; witness never heard deceased say that she would poison or destroy herself; had said to her she could not live without drink; witness was satisfied that she had been the cause of her own death; deceased had lately been in the habit of drinking by herself; believed she generally drank in her own house. Duncan M'Phee, surgeon, stated that in accordance with instructions he had carefully examined deceased externally; observed considerable oozing of blood from the mouth and nostrils, and lividity of the skin; from appearances, and the history of the case, was of opinion that deceased came by her death from apoplexy, and that no medical aid could be of any avail under the circumstances of the case. Verdict: "That the deceased Margaret Kain died suddenly from a fit of apoplexy, brought on by intemperate habits, and not otherwise."—A second inquest was held on the same day, at the Wheelwrights' Arms, Petersham, touching the death of a man named William Smith, aged 45 years, who had expired suddenly about half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. On Saturday deceased accompanied Henry Worms into the bush to assist in loading a cart with fire-wood; he appeared to be very ill from previous drinking, and complained of his head and stomach; returned home about two o'clock, and wanted witness (Thomas Brown) to treat him to a pint of ale, which he refused to let him have; deceased took tea, but did not eat anything, nor had he done so for a few days previous; before retiring to rest, deceased had gone up to Jones' public-house; witness was in bed before he returned; on Sunday forenoon, went to deceased's room, who complained of being very ill; recommended him to jump up and have a walk; said he was not able; eventually he did get up and went into the back yard, where he commenced retching, being very bad indeed; sent for medical advice, thinking he was suffering from the horrors; before the doctor arrived Smith had died; he was an emigrant from the North of Ireland, and had been about 17 years in the colony; for the last three years he could not keep a shilling in his pocket, and drank hard. Dr. John Pearson, after seeing the body of deceased, gave it as his opinion that the immediate cause of death was intemperance; there were no marks of violence on Smith's person; he looked like one who had died from apoplexy. Verdict in accordance with the evidence.

SUPREME COURT.—Business in Master's Office this day: Wilshire v. Wilshire, to settle Commissioners' names; Vines v. Styles, to tax costs; Bland v. Nott, to tax costs of motion; Bland v. Nott, to settle minutes; Hayward v. Fairfax, adjournment to tax costs.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

(*From the Times, 14th January.*)

THE plot of the Persian war thickens every mail. The latest news is, that nothing had been heard of the expedition to the Persian Gulf, while the force under Brigadier Chamberlayne had nearly reached Cabul. We must wait for several weeks more before we can learn whether the fleet has reached the intended scene of operations, whether all the ships have joined, whether the object and the plan of attack have been decided on, whether anything has been done, or whether at the last moment some discovery has been made fatal to success. Only half of the delays and mishaps, the changes of purpose, and divisions of opinion that seem to have been thought nothing extraordinary in the history of the late war, would throw the present expedition late into the spring, and expose it to some of those visitations of Providence which are sure to come one time or another. To those visitations when they come, we are as ready to bow as most people; but we have also the pardonable weakness of wishing to avoid them, if it can be done lawfully, and preparing against their inevitable reproach. By the time, however, that the darkness now hanging over the whereabouts and the achievement of the Anglo-Indian fleet has been somewhat removed, we shall probably hear something of the British force last reported on its way to Cabul.

Our policy in this quarter is truly British. First, it was all to be done by diplomacy and money. Dost Mahomed was to do the fighting, and we were to pull the strings and supply the sinews of war. Then it appeared we were to contribute a military head; to this was added a contingent; and by and bye it turns out that, while the Affghans have merely been vapouring, or at least skirmishing, without any serious intention, the British head and contingent are expected to do all the work. For aught we know, by this time Brigadier Chamberlayne may have passed through such capricious allies. Such is the uncertainty inevitable to operations of which the intelligence must travel eastward thousands of miles to India, before it can begin its passage of 10,000 miles from India to this country.

But about the same time that in the natural course of things we are beginning to hear of the success or the failure, the operations or the inactivity of the expedition, we shall also be enabled to ask, with some chance of a reply, what is its real origin? We have already animadverted on the manifest absurdity of Herat being the real object of the war, on the strange treaty said to have been made with Persia four years ago, on the utter importance of Herat, on the impossibility of obtaining from Persia any security for leaving Herat unmolested, and on the folly of going to war every five years with some power or other on the pretence of checking the schemes of Russia in the East. But is Herat really the cause of the war? Why, at this very moment there is going on in this metropolis, and among all circles pretending to be well informed on political affairs, a farce as broad as any that ever appeared on the stage. While the newspapers and correspondents and officials, with patriotic decorum, are assuming that Herat is the cause of the war, there is not a company in which it is not stated as a matter of notoriety that the real cause is that ridiculous quarrel about a Persian lady. As the quarrel has been related in the language of diplomacy, and as it will soon be in the blue-books, we need only repeat the principal fact, that the British Minister had the indiscretion to extend the British ægis to a lady of indifferent character, claimed by a member of the Persian Court: and on his refusing to give up the lady to the outraged feelings and the violated law of the country, had himself, as a matter of course, to retire from it. We are told that first-rate Oriental authorities, with a full knowledge of the case, have declared that the British Minister was unquestionably wrong, and that Persia had no alternative but to do as she did. Whether this be so or not, it is at least in everybody's mouth, that it is not Herat, but a frail fair one, who is the true cause of the war. The nation is saying one thing in public and another in private; and, while the broad-sheet at breakfast proceeds on the solemn supposition that it is all about Herat, the talk of the dinner-table equally takes for granted that it is about a Persian courtier's runaway mistress or wife, and the Quixotic protection extended to her by British officials. In fact, it is only another version of the old story, the primeval rupture between the Orientals and the Westerns.

But as the British public, fortunately for their own virtue and happiness, have not seen the lady in question, and only know of her attractions by hearsay, they can listen to reason, and ask whether this be indeed the cause of the war; and whether, if it be so, the British Government is prepared to maintain that they have the right on their side, and that Persia was not justified in quarrelling with the Hon. Charles Murray. No one, of course, can reply to these questions with a tone of authority, except "from the book," and we do not pretend to know what has been carefully kept from our knowledge. So we only say that we are told. We are told, then, on very good authority that, as for Herat, the Persians have offered everything we could decently demand—to restore it to the Affghans, and to compensate the inhabitants of that place for their losses by the siege. We are assured they declare their wish to be on the best terms with us, but that our Government makes a point of resisting all their overtures unless they will also be on good terms with Mr. Charles Murray. It is certain that Persia has been making the greatest endeavours to propitiate us. Ferukh Khan, who has been at Constantinople trying to satisfy Lord Stratford of the justice of his cause, and who is now daily expected at Paris, offers, we are told, full satisfaction for the capture of Herat, and full explanation as regards the dismissal of our Minister. Indeed, we are not without hope that the quarrel may be made up. But, so long as it goes on, it is producing its natural fruits. The Shah, driven into hostility, and forced to defend himself by every means in his power, has applied to Russia, only too ready to give its aid against its worst foe. Persia hitherto has been not so much a positive Power, and a real weight in the scale of politics, as a neutral ground between us and our rivals, opposing a certain degree of *vis inertiæ* against their designs. Instead of being content with this very useful service, which was all that we wanted, we are driving Persia into the arms of Russia, and making her an active instrument, perhaps a dangerous one, in the hands of that aggressive and long-sighted Power. This is to play the game of Russia, and that for no reason that we can imagine, not even for the vices of kings, the old source of war, but for the folly of a British representative.

STATE OF NAPLES.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

Naples, January 5.

IT is with no mere feeling of disgust that I again call your attention to the fulsome and impious adulation which marks the addresses that are from day to day published in the official journal. It is to serve a higher purpose, and to show how hollow is the national feeling, and how lamentable is the position of the Sovereign who has silenced the manly voice of truth and sincerity, and compelled his subjects to crawl before him and to use language worthy only of the most abject slave. There is in all this nothing which promises safety to the King, and the sooner his Majesty, who has sense enough to perceive the utter hollowness of such flattery, can emerge from the cloud of incense which surrounds him, the sooner will he be able to perceive the true aspect of things. I quote from the *Journal*, of the 3rd January, the following passages from addresses. The address of the Order of Constantine, declares that "Divine Providence, in having shown to the entire world how sacred and inviolable is the person of your Majesty, as the adored father of his people, has conferred a privilege on all subjects by preserving for their aid the most provident and the most beneficent monarch whom the attributes of Providence irradiate with eternal light." The Vaccine Institution "in the preservation of your Majesty, has venerated a miracle and special grace conceded by the Omnipotent and Immaculate Virgin to the piety of your Majesty and to the prayers of all." The Medical Academy considers "that the rebel spirit, powerless to vent its rage against the great Goddess, armed an impious hand, and the weapon was brandished against the pious King, but the powerful Queen of Heaven, covered him with her divine mantle." A Brigadier writes from Palermo that his horror was such he could scarcely collect his ideas so as to express himself, and that, prostrate at the feet of his Majesty, his eyes bathed with tears, he declares that both he and his family will daily pray the Most High to protect the sacred person of "your Majesty, our most beloved father and lord."

I believe that the present deplorable state of affairs weighs heavily upon his Majesty, who bears evident traces in his person of the painful agitation of his mind; and yet no steps are taken to soothe men's minds or produce an approximation between the Sovereign and the people. We hear, indeed, of more prisoners amnestied, and a list of forty-two has just been presented to the Grand Criminal Court, which is the last act before their liberation. These are all political prisoners, twenty-eight of whom belong to the class called "Popolani," and were imprisoned for what is here well known as the 5th September, 1849. These are all to be exiled to the Isle of Ponza—two are to be exiled from the kingdom, and the others are doomed to a "*domicilio forzato*" in the provinces. Such is the character of this latter amnesty. There is nothing hearty or complete about it. Meanwhile, the students from the provinces, and priests not belonging to this diocese, have orders to leave the capital. Full of indignation, they will return to their homes, and carry with them fresh materials for irritation. What the state of the provinces is it is unnecessary to repeat.

The Police Commission (surveyed by another commission), continues its investigations into the state of the army. I believe the marines have been the first to be overhauled. Two officers have been removed, and some of the soldiers sent to the islands. Arrests have been made in the other corps. The company to which Agesilao Milano belonged has been broken up, and the captain, lieutenants, and sergeants put under arrest. During a part of the week the post office box has been closed, and letters have been by order consigned to the hands of an *employé*. The reasons are variously stated. A very general impression is, that lucifer matches, with other inflammable materials, were thrown into the box; again, some add, that since the death of Milano proclamations and letters to the intendenti have been thrown in, menacing them with being called to account by the country for their conduct; and it is even said that not only have other persons of distinction been addressed, but that even to the King himself was sent a letter enclosing a likeness of Agesilao Milano, and warning him that there were seventy others like Milano, and that if his Majesty wanted any proof of their power, he was to order search to be made for the body of Milano. During the past week, indeed, it has been reported that the body of Milano has been removed. I will not take upon myself to guarantee the truth of these reports. Some are undoubtedly true, and the box of the post office was [illegible] few days since by a lady for a mass in the church of the Purgatorio ed Anco, for the repose of the soul of that unfortunate man. The police had endeavoured to ascertain the name of the person who ordered the mass, but without avail.

I had so far advanced in my preparations for the morrow's post when, about eleven o'clock at night, a violent shock threw me almost out of my chair, and shattered the windows in the neighbourhood. Another explosion had evidently taken place—but where? The gaslights were extinguished by it, and the first impression was, that perhaps the gasometer had exploded. The report, however, was soon brought that the Carlo Terzo, one of his Majesty's finest steamers, had blown up. She was of 300 horse power, had six guns on board, and was built at Castellamare in 1846. She was laden with percussion muskets, and with twenty-six cantari of powder, and was under orders to leave for Sicily this morning at four o'clock. Her complete crew was 100 men: of these, twenty slept on land with their friends; ten were rowing towards her with an officer who had just come from San Carlo; the others, and perhaps some recruits and *congediati*, were all blown to pieces. Nothing but the foremast appears above water, while the rocks all round are covered with the *debris* of the unfortunate vessel. Correct details I cannot give, and must therefore reserve them for another letter. Suspicion of design will of course attach to one of a series of such lamentable events. On this I pronounce no opinion, but I must needs add that discontent, disaffection, and disorganization universally prevail, and that even were there the will now to effect reforms I despair of the existence of the power to do so. The nation has gone to ruin.

Intelligence has just been brought to me that the boats of the Malacca, the English frigate now stationed here, saved twenty-three men.

Baron Bentivenga, the leader of the recent insurrection in Sicily, was shot on the 20th of December, near Palermo. He died with courage, after having made his will. He leaves his property to his mother and his brothers. Before the execution he sipped a cup of coffee, and requested that his eyes might not be bandaged. This was refused. He declared that he was the only leader of the insurrection, and he hoped the Government would show clemency to his companions.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

MESSRS. Chatto and Hughes sold to-day by auction a quantity of damaged galvanized metal ex Nourmahal, at from 42s. to 48s. per cwt.

Messrs. Frith and Payten held to-day a sale of groceries and sugars. Pampanga brought £35 10s. per ton, and Mauritius dark, £37 per ton. The oilmen's stores, and sherry and port wines advertised, were not offered for sale in consequence of the greater portion of these goods not having been landed.

The Columbian, which arrived here this afternoon, brings us English papers to the 14th of January. We observe that Government Debentures were quoted at lower prices than those ruling by last accounts. The following were the quotations on the 12th of January, between which date and the 14th we do not find that any business has been transacted in them:—Securities—Victoria Government 6 per cent. debentures, 107; New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ditto, 95; South Australian 6 per cent. ditto, 101; Melbourne City 6 per cent. ditto, 100; Geelong City 6 per cent. ditto, 100.

The wool market has been very active in England. Common wools have advanced 1½d. per lb., and good scoured and combing wools have risen from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. Hides also continue in good demand, and first heavy are quoted 8½d. to 8¼d. per lb.

The Money Article of the *Times* of the 14th of January gives the latest account of the prices of the funds and the state of the money market:—

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 6 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25·20 per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 5-10ths per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

The English funds opened this morning at a further reduction, and subsequently experienced several variations. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 93¼ were first quoted at 93⅛ to ⅜. Some purchases on the part of the public then caused a recovery, which was assisted by a revival of the statement that the Bank of France are about to increase their capital, the inference being that after that step they will again be ready to assist the speculators on the Bourse. Transactions accordingly took place at 93⅜, but the fact of the East-India Company having raised their rate for bills to a point which will most probably cause the exportation of silver to be resumed with unabated force prevented the market from exhibiting any great animation, and the final prices were 93⅛ for money, and 94 for the 5th of February. Bank Stock left off at 216 to 217½; reduced, 93⅞ to ⅛; new three per cents., 94⅛ to ¼; India stock, 219 to 221; Exchequer bonds, 98½ to 99; India bonds, par to 3s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, par to 4s. premium.

The charge for money on Government securities in the Stock Exchange to-day was 6 per cent. At the Bank of England the demand was heavy, and in the discount market there was continued activity at full rates.

The new rates of exchange announced by the India House are 2s. 0½d. on Bombay, and 2s. 1d. on Calcutta. The reduction of ½ adopted on 3rd December last has therefore been rescinded.

Silver has been in great request to-day, and to meet Continental purchases about £20,000 of gold was taken this afternoon from the Bank.

From the Monetary and Commercial Review in the *European Times* of the 12th January, we make the following extracts:—

The directors of the Bank of England have given notice that they have advanced the rate of discount on loans on stock from 6 to 6½ per cent. This step on the part of the directors has taken many parties by surprise, but it is generally looked upon as a merely precautionary measure. The *Globe* of last evening says: "The public have been rather taken by surprise at the resolution adopted at the Bank of England, not to grant advances on Consols under 6½ per cent. Since the minimum was reduced from 6½ to 6 per cent. this accommodation was granted at the latter quotation. Although the transfer books will not be opened until the 17th instant, special transfers can now be effected on the payment of an additional fee, and as the Bank are desirous to accommodate the commercial community as much as possible, they have wisely determined to adopt the present course. To those who thoroughly understand the position of monetary affairs at this moment the measure will not be considered unfavorable, but in some quarters it will no doubt excite an unwarranted degree of uneasiness."

The *Home News* of the 12th of January makes the following remarks respecting the wool market.

Perhaps at no former period was more animation exhibited than at the present. The presence of several of the largest buyers from Huddersfield and Leeds, have caused considerable inquiry in our market, and large parcels of second hand wool have been sold at an average advance on last sales of 1½d. per lb.—combing wools and good scoured have realised 2d., and in a few instances, 2½d.

The London dealers, who bought largely from July and November sales, have met the market, and at least 1000 bales have changed hands. Importers will not sell, preferring the usual mode of disposing and await the result, notwithstanding the present tempting prices.

The consumption of wool still exceeds the supply, and some speculation exists as to the future course of prices. The present rates will be maintained in February is not questioned, indeed 2d advance is generally expected and believed as probable on all descriptions; those of combing character will no doubt fetch more—say 3d per lb.

Cape wools, which are in large supply, will sell well; the want of low Sydney and Port Phillip compelling many manufacturers to use this description.

By the subjoined list of imports it will be seen that the decrease of Port Phillip is very serious, this description of wool being much in favour for home and export:

IMPORT OF COLONIAL WOOL.

	1855.	1856.
Sydney	49,325	50,342
Port Phillip	77,227	67,343
Van Diemen's Land	18,393	17,951
Adelaide	13,072	14,118
Swan River	1,221	1,267
New Zealand	3,044	6,840
Cape	38,272	59,607
Bales	201,454	217,468

RANGE OF PRICES OF COLONIAL WOOL.

DECEMBER, 1856.

	Sydney.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		Adelaide.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Extra	1 5	2 8	2 3 a	2 5	2 5 a	2 10	2 0 a	2 1
Superior flocks in best condition	2 1	2 1	2 0	2 8	2 0	2 5	1 9	1 11
Average to good in fair ditto	1 8	2 1	1 9	2 0	1 9	2 0	1 7	1 9
Ord. and ill-conditioned flocks	1 5	1 8	1 7	1 9	1 5	1 9	1 5	1 7
Scoured clothing	1 10	2 5	2 0	3 10	2 0	2 5	1 9	1 11
" Lambs	1 8	2 4	1 10	2 5	1 10	2 5	1 9	2 0
Fair and hand-washed skins	1 6	1 9	1 5	1 10	1 6	1 11	1 5	1 8
Heavy	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 5
Lambs' extra	—		—		—		—	
" good	1 8	2 3	1 10	2 5	2 1	2 8½	1 8	1 11½
" inferior to average	1 4	1 5	1 7	1 10	1 7	1 11	1 3	1 8
Broken locks, &c.	1 0	1 8	1 3	1 8	1 2	1 0	0 10	1 2
In grease	0 9	1 2	0 6	1 3	0 9	1 3½	0 8	1 2

From the same journal we extract the subjoined report of the Produce Market—

SUGAR.—There was little disposition shown to buy up to the close of the year, and the few public sales held before the close of the month were again at rather lower prices. Since the new year however, there has been a good and general demand from the home trade, and the decline established last month has been recovered on all the better descriptions at and above 47s per cwt; black, 38s to 43s; brown, 43s 6d to 49s 6d; yellow, 49s 6d to 54s; crystallised, 50s to 56s; Benares date yellow, 45s to 52s; Cossipore yellow, 51s to 56s; white Benares, 50s to 55s; Madras native brown and yellow, 39s to 49s 6d; Manila clayed, 40s to 50s; unclayed 43s 6d to 44s; Brazil brown, 43s to 49s; white, 49s to 55s; Havannah brown and yellow, 47s 6d to 54s; and florettes and whites, 54s 6d to 62s per cwt. The refined market, after being exceedingly depressed and lower, has again recovered, and nearly all the goods ready for delivery taken off. Brown lumps and low titlers are now 61s 6d to 62s 6d; good and fine loaves, 63s to 65s. Wet lumps and pieces are 1s dearer, and in good demand. Molasses is held for the late extreme prices, but few sales reported.

RUM.—The continued advance in the price of brandy and the high price of British spirits have given a further stimulus to the rum market, and prices have again advanced 1d per gallon. The sales are fully 1900 puncheons: Demerara at 2s 10½ to 3s; Leewards, 2s 5d to 2s 7½; and Berbice, 2s 6½ per proof gallon. Brandy is active, and fully 2s per gallon dearer, with few sellers.

COFFEE.—In native Ceylon a more active demand has been experienced, chiefly on speculation; and upwards of 5000 bags have changed hands at an advance of 1s per cwt.; good ordinary last selling at 53s 6d to 74s and 6d; and the fine ordinary, 55s per cwt. Mocha is held for late rates, but not much done. The quotations are now, for native Ceylon, 52s to 55s; plantation ordinary to fine ordinary, 56s to 58s; fine fine ordinary to middling, 59s to 66s 6d; good middling to good, of favourite marks, 67s to 68s; Jamaica ordinary to fine fine ordinary, 40s to 52s; and low middling to middling, 59s to 66s per cwt.

RICE.—The lower kinds continue in excellent demand for distilling purposes, and in some cases a further rise of 3d per cwt. has taken place. The better qualities remain comparatively neglected, except at lower rates, which holders are not disposed to accept. The latest sales on the spot were for Bengal, 10s to 13s; cargo, 10s to 10s 9d; Madras, 10s to 10s 6d; Bassein, 10s 6d; peeled Moulmein, 12s to 13; and Arracan, 10s 6d per cwt. A good business has been done in cleaned Patna, at 16s to 18s, for export and home use; and some American dressed Carolina sold at 25s to 26s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The market has continued dull, owing to expected large supplies from America; but the small quantity brought forward has checked prices for delivery. British refined is nominal, at 49s to 50s cash f.o.b. Nitrate of soda is more in request, at 17s 9d to 18s 3d per cwt., according to quality.

SPICES.—Black pepper is in fair request at late prices; Singapore at 4¼d to 4½d; Penang, 4½d to 4⅝d; and Alleppe, 4½d to 4½d for good heavy. White is held for rather higher prices. Pimento sells to a fair extent at 4½d for middling quality; Cassia Lignea is quiet, buyers waiting a large sale declared. Mace is without change, but small nutmegs are again rather cheaper. Cloves sell more readily, Zanzibar fetching 4¼d to 4½d for fair and good. Pepper as before. East India ginger rather dearer.

MIMOSA BARK.—Nine tons, ex Camilla, from Launceston, sold at £11 10s per ton.

OILS.—Linseed has advanced to 39s buyers, owing to small supplies; rape is rather firmer; brown, 51s 6d, and pale 54s 6d to 55s; cocoanut is dull; fine Ceylon is offering at 49s to 49s 6d, and Cochin at 50s to 51s 6d; palm is dull, and the top prices of fine are now 45s to 45s 6d per cwt. Southern whale is held for £37 10s to £38 for double compass, but little doing. Sperm is offered at a further reduction of 20s to 30s, but few buyers; 3 tuns, ex True Briton from Melbourne, marked S, were taken in at £97; and 50 tuns, from New York and Bremen, at £86 to £88 per tun.

TALLOW.—A considerably better demand has been experienced, and at the sales held on the 9th of January an advance of fully 2s per cwt. was obtained; good Australian mutton fetching 59s 9d to 6s, and good beef 56s 6d to 57s. The latest price of P.Y.C. on the spot was 59s 6d, and the same price for delivery up to March, with good buyers. The following parcels of Australian have been offered, viz.:—230 casks, ex Omar Pacha from Sydney, mark G and C, 58s to 58s 3d; beef, 57s; G T, 58s; T S, 55s 6d; Gand G B, 55s to 56s 9d; G D in diamond, 54s 6d; A B, 54s 3d; W B Tooth, 54s 9d to 55s; R N, 56s 9d; 298 casks, ex Phœnician, T D M, 57s; J P, 55s to 57s; Mutton, 60s; R and T, 55s to 56s 9d; 238 casks, ex James Baines from Melbourne, B and Co, 56s to 57s 9d; R D, 55s 9d to 57s 9d; Jackson, 56s 3d to 58s; 48 casks, ex True Briton, A W N and Co. in diamond, 53s 9d to 56s 3d; 144 casks, ex Adela from Sydney, BH, 58s 3d; 1 lot 56s 3d; and W O R A M, 55s to 55s 3d; 670 casks, ex Cyclone from Sydney, L, 57s 9d to 58s. 3d; WR, 58s; H, 55s 6d; G H, 54s 9d to 55s; W O R A M, 55s to 56 9d; S, 55s; W J, 57s 6d; F B, 54s 9d to 55; R, 54s 9d; G D in diamond, 54s 6d; S W, 58s to 58s 9d. C cross S, 56s 6d; O C, 50s 9d to 60s; W, 56s to 56s 3d; C in diamond M, 59s 3d to 60s; ditto, D, 53s 6d to 56s 6d; and B B, 56s 6d to 56s 9d per cwt.

WHALEBONE is very firm; 5 tons Southern at public sale, part sold at £290 to £305, and 7 tons Ochotsk from New York taken in at £328 to £329 per ton.

HIDES have continued in good demand, and a further advance of ¼d to 1d per lb. has taken place. 10,677 salted Australian have been offered and nearly all sold; the latest prices paid were for first heavy, 8½d to 8¾d; second and inferior, 7d to 8d; first light, 8¼d; and inferior, 6d to 7½d. Six bales leather, ex Star of the marked H A—R, sold at 3½d per lb.

We must expect a rise in boots and shoes, owing to the high prices at which leather is now quoted in England. The *Times*, in reference to this subject, says—

A general meeting of the boot and shoe manufacturers of the town and county of Northampton was held on Monday, 5th of January, 1857, to take into consideration the best course to be adopted to meet the extraordinary increase in the price of leather. It was unanimously resolved, that in consequence of leather having advanced from 50 to 100 per cent, it is imperative that a proportionate advance be made upon all goods subject to the variations of the leather market.

Messrs. Good, Rigg, and Co. in their circular, dated London, 9th January, 1857, report as follows.

Since the date of our report of the 31st ultimo, the tallow market has been firm, and the value of Russian tallow on the spot has advanced from 58s to 59s 3d per cwt. Australian tallow has been in great request, the sales amounting to 1438 casks. The present price of good mutton is, 59s 6d to 60s, and good beef 56s 6d to 58s 6d, being 1s 6d per cwt. higher than on the 31st ultimo. Import since that date, 500 casks. Present stock 690 casks. Hides continue in good demand, and at the public sales yesterday realised an advance of ¼d per lb. The present value of fair sound hides of all weights, being 8¼d to 8½d per lb.

We are indebted to a mercantile firm for Messrs. Turner and Co.'s circular, dated Hongkong, 14th January, 1857.

Our last circular was dated Canton, 13th October. Since that time the disorder into which business in the South has been thrown, consequent upon the hostile measures adopted against the local Government of that city, have prevented us from continuing our usual printed commercial report until the present month.

Full particulars of recent occurrences will be found in the public papers—the destruction of the Foreign Factories at Canton by first on the 14th and 15th ultimo—the ferocious conduct of the Mandarins and their adherents towards foreigners—the daily growing strength of their fleet on the river—and the withdrawal of many of the native servants and shopkeepers from this colony—preclude the possibility of trade being resumed at that port for some time to come.

The loss of property up to the present time, excepting in houses, is not very great; but should hostilities continue, serious further losses may be sustained by destruction of stocks of various imported goods, as well as of valuable produce stored in the Native Hongs, consisting of tea, silk, cassia, &c., &c. A deputation of British merchants has lately waited upon H. E. Sir John Bowring, Superintendent of Trade, to ascertain his views with regard to indemnification for the losses sustained at Canton, being claimed for by the British Government. H.s Excellency appears to be of opinion that claims for compensation will be made by the Government, and promises to exercise his influence in bringing matters to a satisfactory adjustment if the superintendence of British trade in this country continues to devolve upon him.

The condition of this colony has been anything but satisfactory for some time past. Improvement, however, is now becoming manifest, and every available means are being used for ensuring the city against danger from the deep-laid and villanous schemes of the mandarins on the mainland. Fire is apprehended but we hope may be averted. A species of martial law has been proclaimed, and Chinese moving in the streets at night without a police pass are liable to be shot by the armed patrols.

IMPORTS.—Trade at this port is in a very languid state. Opium and rice form the chief articles dealt in of late. Transactions in raw cotton and manufactured goods have been almost entirely confined to sales of damages by auction. Quotations for rice may be given as follows:—Bengal and Java, 2 dollars to 30 cents to 49 dollars; Siam, 2 dollars 20 cents to 39 dollars; of other descriptions, there is none on market.

IN EXPORTS, little of course has been done. A few settlements of Caper tea for the Cape have been made, at 13 to 13½ taels per picul. The Labuan is loading for the Cape and London, at £3 10s., and will take about 400 tons for the two ports. The export to the United Kingdom is now estimated as follows:—

	1856-57.	1855-56.
Canton	10,896,800	10,677,500
Fuhchau	13,657,300	14,429,500
Shanghae	11,500,000	22,339,000
	41,054,100	53,466,000

Decrease 1856-57—11,511,900 lbs.

Total export to United States:—

	Season 1856-57.	1855-56.
	10,760,534	25,936,465

Decrease, season 1856-57 - 9,175,931 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—The Labuan is loading for London, calling at the Cape, at £2 10s per ton for tea. Tonnage is less plentiful than was the case last month. Charters are in the market for the colonies at equal to about 11 dollars a ton register, for passengers; and freight at £2 per ton of 50 feet. To San Francisco, 8 dollars to 10 dollars a ton of 40 feet, is quoted; £3 10s is offered for vessels to load at Akyab for Europe.

EXCHANGE.—First-class credit and private paper has been negotiated at 4-8¼ to 4-9, six months' sight on London. On India the Commissariat drew at 219 to 220 at thirty days' sight. The banks are drawing at 215 at three days' sight. E. I. Company's bills, 216 rupees per 100 dollars. Rates for sterling close rather in favour of buyers.

BULLION.—The Madras imported treasure to the value of 15 lakhs. Sycee is procurable in small quantities at 7 per cent. premium. Bar silver is quoted at 5 to 7½ per cent. Gold-dust and ingots have been sold to some extent at 20 dollars to 20½ dollars per tael, for 96 touch Californian and Australian. Leaf and bar are not likely to be procurable until business is resumed at Canton.

By way of England we have news from New York to the 1st January. The correspondent of the *Times* writes under that date from New York, as follows:—

The New York commercial advices report increased activity in the money market, the demand coming more especially from parties holding stocks. Loans on call were in great request at 7 per cent., and in some cases as high as 12 per cent. Names less known 12 to 15. Stock contracts were difficult to make even at 14 to 18 per cent. In some instances 1 to 2 per cent. had been paid for loans to the 2nd January. A reaction in monetary business was not expected to take place until after the first or second week in the new year. The favourable tenor of the European news had created a slight improvement in the market for stocks, but the amount of business was limited, and no inclination for large investments shown. Railroad bonds and shares were quoted higher, an impulse having been given to the market by purchases made on foreign account. Business in exchange continued dull. There was a good supply of commercial bills on England in the market at 108. Bankers' signatures, 60 days sight, on London were quoted 108⅛ to 108¾; on Paris, 5f. 21¼c. to 5f. 20c.; and on Hamburgh, 36¼ to 36⅜. The cotton market ruled firm, with moderate sales, at 17½c. for middling uplands, 13c. for Mobile, and 13¾c. for New Orleans, being a slight advance on previous rates. The demand for flour, both for export and home consumption, was limited, and quotations of common and medium grades had declined 5c. to 10c. per barrel. The provision market on the whole was firm. Pork was selling at very full rates, but holders did not care to press sales. Kentucky tobacco was quoted 11c. to 14c. The iron market was steady, and sales of Scotch pig were being made at 31 dollars, for six months. A slight improvement in the rates of freights had taken place, although the quantity offered for shipment to Great Britain was not large, and the engagements limited. 1000 barrels of flour were taken for London at 3s., and bacon at 32s. 6d. To Liverpool the rates were—for cotton, 3-10d. to 7-32d.; flour 2s. to 2s. 6d.; and grain, 6½d. to 7d. To Glasgow—flour, 2s. 11d., and wheat, 10d.

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THE ILLUMINATED CLOCK is REMOVED from 5, King-street, to 199, George-street.

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THOMAS E. RUDD, Watch and Clock Maker, will open his new establishment on SATURDAY next, 199, George-street.

WANTED, an active Lad, to make himself generally useful, at 199, George-street.

DO YOU WANT YOUR PIANOFORTE TUNED? Yes. Apply to Mr. WOODS, Pianoforte-tuner, &c., &c., No. 3, Market-street, corner of York-street. Charges, 7s. 6d. in town.

FOR SALE, 500 bags of Liverpool Salt, now landing, ex General Wyndham, at the lowest market prices. HENRY BELL.

PATENT METALLIC ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS.—Butter made in a few minutes, in hot or cold weather by the above. They are admirably adapted in size for dairies and private families, for SALE, at BENNETT'S wholesale iron and tin factory, 571, George-street South.

1700 DOORS and SASHES, various sizes. Cedar ¼, ⅜, 1, 1½ inch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

TIMBER YARD, ALBION WHARF, MARKET-STREET.
50,000 feet pitch pine, T. and G. boards, 1, 1½ inch
50,000 feet Baltic joists
20,000 feet rough Baltic boards
30,000 feet white pine T. and G. flooring boards
1,000 posts and rails, 6 feet palings, and pickets
20,000 feet rough and planed one side, 1, ½ inch
30,000 feet Baltic deals, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inches
20,000 feet battens, 50,000 colonial and H. T. shingles
30,000 Bangor slates, best quality
Colonial timber of every description.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

COALS.—A. A. and Morpeth Coals. Lime in and quantity. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
50,000 feet T. and G. flooring boards
20,000 ditto clear pine, ¼, ⅜, and 1 in.
50,000 ditto Baltic and Oregon deals
40,000 ditto cedar and kauri pine, all thicknesses
100,000 ditto colonial joists, scantling, shingles, and palings
100,000 ditto colonial and American laths and pickets
50,000 Hobart Town shingles, palings, and battens
1,000 doors and sashes, French and sash doors
30,000 1 inch 1½ pitch pine, T. and G.
40,000 1, 1½, and 2 inch clear pine, planed one side
20,000 yellow pine weatherboards, planed.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

50,000 FEET, 8 x 1½, G. and T. Baltic Flooring, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street; and 6, Parramatta-street.

3,000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 6, Parramatta-street; and 22, Erskine-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic Deal, solid and cut, Victoria Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-street; and 6, Parramatta-street.

PLATE-GLASS, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street; and 6, Parramatta-street.

20,000 FEET Prime Shelving Boards. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street; and 6, Parramatta-street.

NEW TIMBER YARD, corner of Parramatta-street; and Pyrmont Road. G. and T. Flooring delivered cheap.

WEATHERBOARD Houses, Hardwood, Doors, and Windows, delivered cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET Deal Lining, scantling, battens, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., 6, Parramatta-street.

40,000 H. T. PALINGS, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

500 PRIME AMERICAN Ash Oars, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

COALS, FIREWOOD, LIME.—A. A. Co.'s best Screened house coals. Cut firewood, in short billets. Superior kiln-burned screened lime. BLAXLAND'S, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

W. FAIRFAX'S Timber Yard and Saw Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay; largest stock of timber in Sydney.

3000 FEET Red Baltic Deals, 12 x 3, 11 x 3, 10 x 3, 9 x 3, 7 x 2½, 16 to 22 feet.

20,000 FEET Baltic Boards, 1½, 2, ¾, ½, and 1 inch. 10,000 feet ½-inch lining boards.

150,000 FEET ¾, 1¼, and 1 inch G and T flooring boards. 20,000 ditto inch carpenters' boards.

200,000 FEET Deal Battens. 100,000 feet rolled galvanised iron tiles.

KAURI and Hardwood Planks, Joists, Battens, Scantling, &c., any length and size, to order.

MOULDINGS, Skirtings, Architraves, Doors, Sashes, and all kinds of joiners' work. W. FAIRFAX'S Saw Mills.

PITCH PINE Flooring Boards, Baltic Deals, red, white, and yellow. SCOTT and JOLLY's Wharf, and Circular Quay.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a light Spring Cart, with cushioned seat, made in the best style, suitable for a respectable family. Apply to CHARLES WEBER, pork butcher, 54, Parramatta-street.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—The undersigned are prepared to supply, from their Steam Saw Mills, Cabramatta, Hardwood, consisting of beams, joists, rafters, weatherboards, battens, &c., in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. SCOTT and JOLLY, Bathurst-street, and Circular Quay Stores.

200,000 FEET Hardwood. The largest and best assortment in Sydney. SCOTT and JOLLY.

WEATHERBOARD BUILDINGS supplied with Hardwood; low prices, delivered. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf.

TO CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—For unreserved sale, in a few days, the whole valuable plant, used in cleansing the streets, consisting of twelve horses and carts, to be seen, at Black's Family Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills. ALEX. STEEL, contractor.

STORE SHEEP.—For SALE, 10,000 Store Wethers. Apply to MORT and CO.

PIANOFORTES.—FOR SALE, by private contract, by the undersigned, at reduced prices, Cottage, Cabinet, and square Pianofortes of very superior manufacture and tone, and in elegant and fashionable rosewood cases, the greater portion of which are packed in cases lined with zinc, and are at once ready for shipment, or country purposes. EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

MR. M'GOWAN'S noted Stud of Brood Mares and Yearlings.—Messrs. BURT and CO. are directed by Mr. H. M'Gowan to offer for private sale, the following first-class blood stock,

JESSIE (Sportsman's dam, &c.), by imported "Muleyson," dam by Camerton. Colt foal at foot by "Cossack."

MIRZA (dam of "Spiletta"), by "Harry Lorrequer" out of "Jessie." Filly foal at foot by "Cossack."

Both these celebrated mares are stinted to Sleight of Hand, Jun., imported by Mr. Tait, and bred by Sir Tatton Sykes. Also,

Jessina, brown yearling filly by Cossack out of Jesse; and chesnut yearling filly, by Ether, out of Mirza.

To any one wishing to improve and enhance their stud with the best and most fashionable blood in the colonies the above lot would be a most valuable acquisition. Full particulars on application to the auctioneers. 55, Pitt-street.

BURGIS and BOWES' Property Circular for TUESDAY, the 24th.
£5 per foot wanted for 2 allotments on Point Piper Estate
£400 wanted for 2 cottages at Marrickville, Newtown
£150 " for house to LET in Kent-street
£900 " for furniture, goodwill, fixtures, &c., of Bull's Head, George-street
£750 " for the prettiest property at Balmain
£20 " per acre for garden land at Cook's River
£15 " " for land at Rocky River
£125 " for an excellent licensed house in George-street
£2150 " for 5 brick houses at Woolloomooloo
£500 " for leasehold property at the Glebe
£500 " per annum for stone store at Circular Quay
£250 " for capital stone cottage at Surry Hills
£1500 " for 64 acres land, house, and mills at Rocky Point
1s. " per week for 87 allotments at Redfern
£52 " per annum for licensed house at Cook's River
£3000 " for 4 houses in Woolloomooloo (Dowling-street)
£5 " per foot for choice land at Woolloomooloo.
Auctioneers and Land Agents, 284, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

10 prime Young Horses, from the south country.

MESSRS. BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Denis O'Brien, Campbelltown, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

Ten fine powerful young horses, just arrived from the south country. They are all broken to saddle and harness, and in good condition.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Lady's Hackney.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

Chance, a well-known bay horse, formerly the property of Major-General Wynyard.

Workboxes
Dressing Cases
Jewellery, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Rosewood workboxes
Ditto dressing cases and writing desks
Gold and silver watches, gold guards
Bracelets, wedding rings, brooches, and other jewellery
Oil paintings, looking glasses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Produce Auction Sale.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Mart, Union Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers,

Lucerne hay, maize, bran, beef, pork, hides, sheepskins, tallow, 3-bushel bags, &c., &c.

Half-past 11 o'clock;

Horse, saddle, and bridle; draught horse, dray, and harness, subject to a trial of 30 cwt.; one of Ransome and Simms' patent chaff cutters, with duplicate knives and wheels; also, side saddles, bridles, whips, horse cloths, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock,

Land at Enmore, Newtown.

Superior British Plate Toilet Glasses in Handsome Spanish Mahogany Frames.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock,

Three cases superior British plate toilet glasses, assorted sizes, in handsome Spanish mahogany frames.

Terms at sale.

Chinese, Lacquered, Ivory, and other Ware.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock,

An assortment of Chinese ware, comprising
Handsome lacquered worktables
Lacquered card boxes and chessboards
Pearl counters, ivory fans
Ivory chess and backgammon men
Ivory card cases and fans
Tortoiseshell card cases and paper folders
Lacquered teatrays and coffee tables
Silver articles and other sundries.
Terms at sale.

Superior Brushware.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, March 24th, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of brushware, comprising clothes, hair, nail, tooth, shoe, bannister, and other brushes.

Terms at sale.

Magic Lanterns, Galvanic Machines, Patent Enemas, Stereoscopes, Pediment and Marine Barometers, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, March 24th, at 11 o'clock,

Large phantasmagoria lanterns, with views, astronomical, comic, and other slides, chromatropes, &c.
Patent galvanic machines
Patent enemas
Stereoscopes and slides
Patent microscopes
Handsome pediment and marine barometers.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Property, situated in Albion-street, convenient to Mrs. Terry Hughes'.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has been instructed by Mr. Blennan to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, March 26th, 1857, on the ground, Albion-street,

A valuable lot of leasehold property, comprising

Four houses; two of them are built of brick, one slated, one shingled, with stucco front; the others are weatherboard, one with a verandah and one at the back.

The above property is leased for seventeen years from this month, subject to an annual rent of £8. There is a good well of water on the premises, and realizes £150 per year, and is regularly occupied.

The above is a first-rate investment, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder, as the proprietor is leaving the colony.

Terms at sale.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 7, Park-street.

Boots and Shoes.
Seasonable Goods.
Ex General Wyndham and other late arrivals.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

75 packages of boots and shoes, now landing, consisting of—
Gent's enamelled thigh boots
Ditto ditto napoleons
Ditto grain thigh boots
Ditto patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto light calf wellingtons, bevels
Ditto stout ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto prince georges, ditto
Ditto stout ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto memel and kid top boots, patent calf, goloshed, elastic sides
Ditto memel tops, calf, goloshed, E. S.
Men's light calf cossacks, H. B.
Ditto stout ditto, brass bradded
Ditto kip ditto, bradded and nailed
Ditto ditto watertights, nailed
Ditto shooting boots, brass bradded
Boys' light calf cossacks, 10-4
Ditto stout kip ditto, nailed
Ditto memel top calf, goloshed, E. S.
Women's calf boots, to lace and button
Girls' ditto ditto, 10-2
Ladies' cashmere boots, B.B., E. S.
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto coloured ditto, E. H., to lace
Ditto kid top boots, E. S.
Ditto patent calf slippers, B. B.
Ditto ditto, channel soles
Girls' and children's cashmere boots, E. S., 2-13
Children's coloured ditto ditto, E. S., 2-5
Ditto coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5 and 1-3
Ditto patent calf, straps, 2-5
Girls' ditto ditto, 6-13
Ditto cloth boots, goloshed, welts, 6-13
Ditto cordovan ditto, 6-13
Ladies' carpet, room, and venetian slippers
Men's carpet, buff, and roan ditto.
LEATHER.
1 case French calfskins
2 ditto English kip
1 ditto French fronts
1 ditto ditto grafts.
Terms at sale.

Ashfield Property.
Title—Unexceptionable.
THURSDAY, 26th March.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,

1 ACRE 3 ROODS and 22 PERCHES at ASHFIELD.

This selected piece of land is well known as having been the first built on in the neighbourhood, is partly fenced, and has a small house on it.

Terms at sale.

Farm.
100 Acres, West Maitland.
A Grant from the Crown.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,

A farm containing 100 acres, about 2½ miles from West Maitland; a grant from the Crown, adjoining M'Gillivray's grant of 2500 acres, as inserted in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 30th October, 1832, as No. 136.

Terms at sale.

Land.
100 Acres near the Macdonald River.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,

100 acres land near the Macdonald River, purchased in September, 1839, at the Government Sale, having a Government reserve of 500 acres, and considered one of the most valuable farms in this neighbourhood.

Many private offers have been made for this unrivalled 100 acres, which cannot be entertained, as it must be sold by auction, to close a joint account, without the least reserve.

Terms at sale.

2 cases grindery, containing
Thread and flax
Yellow twist
Silk ditto
Awl blades and hafts
Copper brads and bills
Welsh hobs
Assorted knives, emery strops
Shoe hairs, steel tacks
Heel balls, shoemakers' wax
Nippers, pincers, and hammers
Spring punches and rasps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

AUSTRALIAN HORSE BAZAAR.—Regular sale by auction, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. The commission on sale is 2½ per cent. No fees charged on horses unsold. Livery and bait cheaper than any other yard in Sydney. Horses &c., always on hire. WATT and PEARSON.

Cargo of Fine Teas.
Ex Wiedeman.
For Positive Sale.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers, Messrs. C. R. Robinson and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the above cargo.

The character of the teas imported by Messrs. C. R. Robinson and Co. is too well known and appreciated by the trade to need any eulogium from the auctioneer. The teas will speak for themselves, and are unquestionably the finest in the market.

H C over R N, intersected by cross,
1967 chests congou
983 half-chests ditto
554 chests souchong
1427 half-chests oolong
948 boxes ditto.
B in square,
160 boxes gunpowder
180 ditto young hyson
220 ditto scented orange pekoe.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Grocers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, &c., &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
40 cases bottled fruits
15 ditto half-pint sauces
30 ditto pint pickles
30 ditto 1-lb. salmon
10 ditto 2-lb. ditto
5 ditto mustard
5 ditto canary seed
5 ditto North Wilts cheese
10 barrels cod fish
15 pockets Kent hops.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Speculators, &c., &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
300 chests hysonskin
100 half-chests twankay.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 24th Instant.
To Drapers
Shippers
Storekeepers, and others.
58 Packages Drapery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

58 packages drapery goods, including
33 inch Scotch twills
Canvas, assorted Nos.
Cotton hosiery
Guernsey frocks, and braces
Linen sheeting
3-bushel bags
Bleached sheeting
72 inch grey sheeting
Moleskins
Prints, 9-8
Fancy shirtings
Ticks
Broadcloths
Doeskins
Horrocks' longcloths
Cashmere shawls
Cambric handkerchiefs
Overcoats
Ponchos
Tweed and doe suits
Tweed and doe trousers
Tweed vests
Ladies' mantles
Muslin dresses
Embroidered petticoats
Neckties
Kid gloves
Ribbons
Haberdashery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on an early day,

An invoice of very superior books, full particulars of which will be advertised.

Saddlery.
THURSDAY, 26th March.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

12 casks and cases saddlery, consisting of
Cart harness
Wheeler and leader cart harness
Gents' hogskin saddles
Hunting saddles
Ladies' side saddles
Boys' saddles
Double bridles
Snaffle ditto
Martingales, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Shellard's Tobacco.

Auction Sale, Lamb's Bond, Lamb's Wharf, near Battery Point, TUESDAY MORNING.

To Tobacconists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, Lamb's Wharf, THIS DAY, 24th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,

9 half-tierces Shellard's tobacco.

Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Tea and Provision Dealers.
Very Extensive Auction Sale.
THURSDAY, 26th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of
Oilmen's stores
Teas, provisions
Groceries, fish
Sugar, rice, &c., &c., viz.—
20 cases ½-pint salad oil (Feast's)
10 ditto, pint ditto ditto
50 ditto bottled fruits, ditto
10 ditto Hill and Ledger's quart table vinegar
40 ditto pint pickles
100 ditto ½-lb Coleman's mustard
15 ditto 56 lb. blue
10 casks French vinegar
100 cases pint pickles
50 ditto Wotherspoon's marmalade, 2 lbs.
20 ditto ditto ditto, 1 lb.
5 ditto mixed confectionary
4 ditto liquorice
20 boxes fresh Jordan almonds
20 half-boxes ditto ditto ditto
20 quarter ditto ditto ditto ditto
90 half-boxes layer muscatel raisins
120 quarter ditto ditto ditto ditto
20 kegs Malaga raisins
50 half-barrels dried apples
100 cases Gimmel's ½ lb. Scotch salmon
50 ditto American salmon, 2-lbs.
40 ditto ditto lobsters, 1-lb.
17 ditto ditto ditto, 2-lbs.
10 ditto ½-lb. sardines
19 casks pearl barley
20 ditto split peas
5 barrels carraway seeds
100 boxes Belmont candles
10 bales Kent hops
20 ditto American ditto
95 Westphalia hams, dry
112 ditto ditto, salt, and linen
21 cases English dairy cheese
18 ditto Dutch cheese
24 ditto prime North Wilts cheese
100 firkins Cork rose butter
150 boxes hysonskin tea
17 chests ditto ditto
17 half-chests ditto ditto
10 tons Mauritius sugar
10 ditto Java rice
100 bags coffee
12 boxes Burns' cutty pipes
10 kegs Shellard's tobacco, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

...on the Main Botany Stream.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received positive instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 31st March, at 12 o'clock,

Two very valuable allotments of land, containing together 46 acres 1 rood 27 perches, more or less, situated on the Main Botany Stream, adjoining the City Water Reserve, about four miles from Sydney, and known as lots 34 and 35 of a parcel of 600 acres of land, and bounded on the north-west by the Government Botany Road, on the east by lots 32 and 33, on the west by lots 36 and 37, and on the south by a road 50 feet wide from Kellett's Bridge to Botany. Together with all buildings and improvements thereon, forming an extensive Wool-washing Establishment, or (with very little expenditure) a valuable Tannery, for which it was employed some time back, consisting of overseer's cottage, mens' huts, woolshed, large drying shed, tanpits, a very substantial dam, sluice, &c., &c., which have been brought to their present state of efficiency by a large outlay.

The premises were lately in the occupation of Messrs. Pitts and Calvert; they are in excellent order, and every way adapted to carry on an extensive concern, being in all respects complete and effective for the purposes intended.

A large portion of the land is rich swampy soil, and will readily let for MARKET GARDENS.

The easy distance from Sydney must also tend strongly to recommend it to the attention of parties seeking safe and remunerative investments.

Title—all right.

A plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.

Terms liberal.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.
Important Sale of Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., at the Stores of Messrs. Kirchner and Co., Wynyard-street.
FRIDAY, 27th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Kirchner and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,

The following choice parcels of wines, spirits, beers, &c., viz.:—

WINES.
PORT.
22 pipes very superior port wine
38 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
40 quarter casks ditto ditto ditto
400 cases ditto ditto ditto.
SHERRY.
Ex Melbourne, from Cadiz—
3 hogsheads, 16 quarter-casks, 32 octaves } Very superior sherry
20 quarter casks Mousley's pale sherry
10 hogsheads superior pale sherry
14 quarter casks ditto ditto ditto
10 hogsheads superior brown sherry
10 quarter casks ditto ditto ditto
113 cases, each 1 dozen, Mousley's pale sherry
27 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, very superior
14 cases, each 1 dozen, dry old Madeira
10 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto
177 cases champagne
400 ditto claret
40 ditto liqueurs, assorted
SPIRITS.
BRANDY.
7 hogsheads Sazarack's brandy
9 quarter casks dark brandy
200 cases dark brandy
140 ditto pale ditto
200 ditto superior French ditto
OLD TOM and GENEVA.
10 hogsheads old tom gin
5 quarter-casks ditto
100 cases Evans, Hoare, and Co.'s old tom.
200 ditto Lowndes' ditto ditto
20 barrels geneva
120 cases JDKZ geneva
100 ditto key brand ditto.
RUM.
20 hogsheads strong rum, 30 o.p.
30 ditto ditto ditto, 33 o.p.
5 puncheons rum
15 hogsheads ditto
5 quarter-casks ditto.
WHISKY.
13 hogsheads whisky, clear
13 quarter-casks ditto
15 hogsheads ditto, tinged
50 cases, each 2 dozen, prime Scotch whisky
30 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, Campbelltown whisky.
60 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, ditto
BEER.
8 hogsheads Day, Paine, and Co.'s ale
30 hogsheads Taylor's stout
100 casks Evans' bottled porter
100 casks Byass' ale and porter, quarts
40 ditto ditto ditto ditto, pints
53 ditto bottled ale, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

New Fruits, now landing,
Ex Electra.

⁂ Selected in Spain by a competent judge, who is conversant with the requirements of this market, and are indeed a very superior parcel.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
50 barrels fine new currants
25 ditto ditto ditto raisins
200 boxes muscatel ditto.
Terms at sale.

White and Red Herrings.
Ex General Wyndham.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
50 kegs white herrings
50 ditto red ditto.
☞ A very prime lot and worth attention.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accidents in trying or breaking-in horses.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of country Horses
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts
Drays, harness, saddlery, &c.

Unreserved Sale of the
Imported Stallions ATLAS and BLUE ADMIRAL, and Imported Durham Cattle.
Ex Joshua and Walter Hood.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Messrs. Buyers and Learmonth to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, at 12 o'clock, (without the slightest reserve),

The brown cart stallion ATLAS, got by Smith's (of Bishopstone) Champion; dam by Reeves (of Ranghton, Wilts). Atlas stands 16 hands 2 inches high, and astonishes all who see him for his wonderful combination of strength and activity.

Blue roan stallion BLUE ADMIRAL, bred by Mr. James Lyford, of Drayton, near Abingdon; and got by his celebrated horse, Champion, out of a very fine Lincolnshire mare.

TURK, late Master Sheldon, roan bull, calved 7th February, 1853, got by Sheldon (8557)
Dam, Fairy VIII. by Ambassador (4741)
g. dam, Fairy III., by Pilot (4704)
g.g. dam, Fairy II., by George (3879)
g.g.g. dam, Fairy I., by Old Wellington, a full-bred Trunnell, the property of the late Mr. Riley, of Ludbrooke
g.g.g.g. dam, by Eclipse; also the property of Mr. Riley

SWINDLE, roan bull, calved 2nd February, 1854, got by Voltaire (13,963)
Dam, Lilly, by Earl of Dublin (10,178)
g. dam, Meadowsweet, by Grey Friar (9172)
g. g. dam, Freckle, by Fawsley (6004)
g. g. g. dam, Marguerite, by Marcellus (2260)
g. g. g. g. dam, Pearl, by Rufus (2576)
g. g. g. g. g. dam, Ruby, by Wellington (683)
g. g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Windsor (698)
g. g. g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Windsor (698)
g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g. dam, by own brother, to North Star

GENERAL, roan bull, got by Field Marshal (12875) dam, Belinda, by Belville, (6778)
gr. dam, Bella, by Monarch Third (4502)
g. gr. dam, Bright Eyes, by Young Hastings (3987)
g. g. gr. dam, Mayflower, by Election (1961)
g. g. g. gr. dam, by Barmpton (54)
g. g. g. g. gr. dam, by White Rose (692)
g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, by George (275)
g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, by Ben (70)
g.g.g.g.g.g.g. gr. dam, by Favorite (252)
g. g.g.g.g.g.g.g. gr. dam, by Chapman's Son of Punch (122)

The above were selected, regardless of cost, by Peter Howden, Esq., (a celebrated English judge) and I. P. Wilkie, Esq., expressly to meet the present requirements of this colony, and are considered to be far superior to any that have been previously imported.

⁂ Intending purchasers can inspect them at the Bazaar, any time previous to the day of sale.

...THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 very nice English-built dogcarts, of varnished oak, particularly strong, and well adapted for either town or country use.

Draft of Horses from the Stud of E. H. Weston, Esq., Liverpool.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from E. H. Weston, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
2 very fine heavy draught mares
2 superior hackneys, both thoroughbred, and got by the imported horse Æther.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Unbroken Horses, from the celebrated stud of William Ogilvie, Esq., of Merton, on the Hunter.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to submit to public auction, at Cutt's, Homebush, on MONDAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One hundred and twenty head of horse stock, all in very first-rate condition, comprising

Heavy and light draught, good upstanding coachers, carriage horses, light harness and hacks, together with some really good mares.

The auctioneers would beg to call attention of their friends and all parties requiring horse stock, as amongst the above are to be found every description, and the sale will be totally unreserved.

☞ The Opening Sale of the Season, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 26th March, 1857.

Now being landed in splendid condition, Ninety-four Trunks Boots and Shoes, expressly selected for this market, and all Winter Goods.

* From the celebrated house of James Davies and Son.

To Boot and Shoe Sellers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to submit for unreserved sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

94 trunks superior boots and shoes, from the house of James Davies and Son, comprising
Gents enamelled napoleon boots
Ditto best clump wellington ditto
Ditto stout ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto clump princes ditto
Ditto ditto stout ditto ditto
Men's kip prince boots, bradded
Ditto enamel shooting boots, French clump
Ditto grain ditto ditto
Gent's best stout enamel boots, bradded
Men's ditto calf cossack ditto ditto
Ditto super kip cossack ditto brass ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto rough ditto
Ditto watertight boots, ditto ditto
Ditto shooting ditto brass ditto
Youths' kip cossack ditto
Youths' and boys' ditto, 10 to 4
Women's calf lace boots, bradded, 3 to 8
Girls' ditto ditto, 10 to 2
Ladies' best kid top boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto cloth ditto, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto welts, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto to lace
Women's memel boots, welts, elastic sides
Ditto cloth boots, welts, and patent fronts
Girls' cloth boots, ditto elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto cordovan, goloshed
Ditto best patent shoes, and straps
Children's grain boots, 6 to 9
Children's patent shoes and straps, welts 6 to 9
Ditto cordovan ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ditto patent seal shoes and straps, ditto ditto
Ladies' patent dressing slippers, fur bound elastic fronts
Ditto ditto morning ditto
Ditto velvet ditto ditto
Women's Brussels carpet slippers
Men's ditto ditto ditto
Ditto buff morning ditto.

☞ In directing public attention to the above sale of really first-class goods, the auctioneer feels that any comment of his, in regard to quality and condition, would be superfluous; he, therefore, contents himself with the above announcement, and has only to add that the shipment is placed in his hands for positive sale.

Terms at sale.

Highly Important Sale of Merchandise,
By order of the Importers.
To all Classes of Buyers.
Goods selected for this Market.
☞ Sale will take place positively at 10 o'clock, FRIDAY, March 27th, 1857.
Bank Auction Rooms.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, March 27th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The following goods:—
For positive sale, 10 o'clock.
10 crates earthenware, yellowware, chambers, bowls, jugs, and mugs
4 casks tumblers and nobblers, 1-5th quart.
11 o'clock.
28 bags assorted garden seeds
200 boxes soap, 56 and 112 lb.
500 boxes Belmont candles
5 tons dairy salt
8 cases Eleme figs, ½ boxes
10 tons whiting
3 ditto carbonate soda.
Half-past 11 o'clock.
40 hogsheads Barclay and Co.'s stout, just landed

After which, the most superb selection of handsome cut glass gas chandeliers, for drawing, dining rooms, taverns, hotels, ball rooms, &c. The whole being fitted with handsome cut dishes, drops, and pairs, and worthy special attention, comprising
3 light
4 light
5 light.
Mounted brackets, moon's cut and glazed
12 o'clock.
Thirty-five tons assorted iron—
5-8 to 3 x 1 square iron
5-8 to 1½ round
1 x 3-8 to 1½ x ½, bar
BBH iron—
⅛ to 1 x ¼ square, assorted wrought
5-8 to ½ round, ditto ditto
10 bundles single plate iron—
28 x 20
30 x 30
28 bundles double plate—
18 x 24 to 20 x 24.
2 o'clock.
Two of Marr's 5 feet x 32 x 22 iron safes, fireproof, folding doors, fitted with detector locks, and three keys
29 bags horsenails
180 iron stretchers
300 camp ovens
6 bales lines
1 cask girths
1 case gig mats
25 pack saddles
1 case playing cards.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

French China and Glassware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 24th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
French china cups and saucers, gilt and coloured
Tete-a-tete services
Handsome perfumeries
Flower glasses, handsome coloured.
Terms at sale.

Amber Resin.
To Soapmakers, Ship Chandlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, March 25th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
170 casks amber resin.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, March 25th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 firkins Irish butter
50 casks oatmeal
35 barrels currants
100 barrels herrings
50 cases bottled fruits
100 cases pint pickles
80 cases salad oil, pints
0 barrels stout (bottled)
54 cases pipes
80 cases figs.
Terms at sale.

On account of those concerned.
Ex Lord Warriston.
Marzetti's and Byass' Ale and Porter.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Room, on WEDNESDAY next, March 25th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
JB in diamond—
13 casks, each 3 dozen, stout, quarts
4 ditto, each 8 dozen, ditto, pints
8 ditto, each 8 dozen, ditto, ditto
3 ditto, each 8 dozen, ale, ditto
3 ditto, each 8 dozen, ditto, ditto
13 ditto, each 4 dozen, ditto, quarts
JTA—2 hogsheads ale.
Terms, cash.

Allsopp's Ale, bottled by Byass.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, March 25th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
33 cases Allsopp's ale, bottled by Byass, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th March, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Forty crates earthenware, comprising
Flowing blue and mulberry cups and saucers
Bowls, teapots, and sugars
Willow plates and dishes
Handsome, chamber services
Ewers, basins, and chambers
Jugs, in sets
Dinner services
White ewers, basins, and chambers
Assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

Ford's Superior Glassware.
52 Packages landed.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th March, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,

52 packages Ford's celebrated glassware, comprising
Confectioners' glasses and covers
Ditto ditto, on feet
Mould tumblers, 1-5 quart
Nobbler ditto
Handsome cut decanters, great variety
Claret decanters
Water jugs and goblets
Handsome cut wines
Ditto clarets
Ditto champagne, squat and tall
Handsome cut and plated tumblers
Ditto ditto green hock glasses
Sugar basins, cream jugs
Druggists' glassware, comprising
Phials, ½ oz. to 4 oz.
Octagon phials, ½ oz. to 4 oz.
Wide and narrow mouth, round stoppered, 6 to 32 oz.
Green stoppered square bottles
Tie-over jars, green, 8 oz.
Ditto ditto, 8 oz. to 12 oz.
Terms at sale.

TWO DAY'S Drapery Sale.
113 Packages of New Goods, now landing, ex General Wyndham and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
On THURSDAY, 26th, and FRIDAY, 27th March instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

113 packages of general drapery goods, now landing, ex General Wyndham and other late arrivals, consisting of
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrock's longcloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, 90 inch sheetings
Rolled linings
Ditto jacconets
Miller's moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9 8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Union ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Fancy doe vests
Black cloth ditto
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ties
Albert ditto
Printed corahs
Braces, belts, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Postponed until TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in consequence of the prolonged sale at the Circular Wharf.

Imperative Sale by Auction, by order of the proprietor, Mr. William Brady, of all that valuable Dwelling House and Office, situate in Sussex-street, No. —, four doors south of Goulburn-street.

MESSRS. BURGIS and BOWES have received imperative instructions from the proprietor to submit to public competition,

All that valuable messuage or dwelling-house in Sussex-street, containing 8 rooms and out-offices, enclosed yard, and entrance at the south side approached by gates. This excellent property has just undergone a complete and thorough overhaul, and is well adapted for a public-house or superior dwelling-house.

Purchasers of really profitable lots should not allow this opportunity to pass them, as the auctioneer's instructions are imperative.

☞ Remember the day of sale, THIS DAY, the 24th March, at 12 o'clock.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneers, 284, George-street, next Joint Stock Bank.

The Right Place for the Right Man!!!

People must live somewhere. To meet this absolute necessity the following lot will be sold.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction at their Rooms, 284, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th, at 12 o'clock,

A small House, built of weatherboards, and tongued and grooved ditto, say one room 12 x 12, with small kitchen annexed, standing upon a plot of land 66 feet x 25 feet, situated at Chippendale, near Cleveland-street, and close to the mansion of Christopher Newton, Esq., near the Railway.

The property is leasehold, and has 13½ years to run.

Directions to find!!! &c., &c., may be had at the Rooms.

Terms, Cash.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, without reserve, by order of William Randle, Esq., at the Commissioners' Yard, corner of Bent and Bridge streets, on the same day as the great sale of working materials used in the Sydney Sewerage, namely WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1857, at 12 o'clock,

7 hogsheads damaged leaf sugar.

Terms, cash.

To Contractors, Builders, and others.

☞ Important and imperative Sale of the whole of the Plant and Working Gear used by William Randle, Esq., in the formation of the Sydney sewerage.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions from William Randle, Esq., contractor, to offer for positive and unreserved sale, in the Commissioners' Yard, opposite the site of the old Government House, Bridge-street East and corner of Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the plant and working gear used in the formation of the sewerage of the city, consisting of—

Smiths' workshops	Shell lime
Carpenters' ditto	Shoots
Office	Skips
Large store, 78 x 15	Hose, 150 and 160 feet
Stabling	Miners' tools, of every description
Watch boxes	Portable forge
Pumps, 3, 4, 5, and 6 inch	Anvils and vyces
Blow-jacks, complete	Tubs and water butts
Benches	Yard bell
Deals, 9 x 3, and upwards	Blasting powder and fuse
Boards	Large iron pots
Planking	Cement casks
Windlasses (jack-rolls)	Lead piping
Ladders	Lamps, L. and S.
Moulds	Rope
Templets	Mats
Centres	Picks
Gauge boxes	Shovels
Buckets, &c.	Drills
Shear legs	Wedges
Poles	Gates, 9 feet
Bricks	Temporary iron rails
Tiles	Planking, &c.
Cement	

In calling attention to this varied and extensive sale, the auctioneers would respectfully call the attention not only of contractors and builders, but also private individuals, to this unusual opportunity of supplying themselves with all the preparatory materials for buildings. The plant is nearly new, and has been bought and constructed under the vigilant supervision of Mr. Randle.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23rd March, 1857.
Duball and another v. Evitts.

ON WEDNESDAY next, 25th instant, at 10 a.m., at Defendant's Residence, Paradise-place, Chippendale, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold,

A quantity of furniture, fire-arms, &c., &c.

GEORGE UHR, Under Sheriff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1497710

SALES BY AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 24th March.
To Grocers, Dealers, and others.
Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer.
Teas, Sugars, Bottled Fruits
Fittings, Shelvings
Counters, Gas Fittings
Double-action Coffee Mill.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 445, George-street, Wilshire's New Buildings, on THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

The stock-in-trade, as under,

Teas	Raisins and currants
Sugar	Starch, blue, &c.
Bottled fruits	Valuable fittings
Pickles	Shelving, counters
Oil	Drawers
Rice	Japanned cannisters
Salmon	Gas fittings

Double-action coffee mill, cost 30 guineas.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th March.
Well-built House and Land in Crown-street, Surry Hills.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the proprietor, who is about leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private contract,

An allotment of land in Crown-street, No. 190, 15 feet frontage by 100 feet deep, with frontage to Crown-street and Crown-lane, on which is erected a substantial four-roomed brick house, with kitchen, and large shed.

The house is well built, large size rooms, and the whole of the inside oil painted.

Title unexceptionable.
Terms, at sale.
Further particulars at the Mart.

WEDNESDAY, the 25th March.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, Cutlers, Jewellers, Gunsmiths.
Extensive Sale of Birmingham Ware.
Platedware
Hardware
Guns
Jewellery.
Just landed, ex Star of Peace.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

10 cases, as under—

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
Fine steel handsaws, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 26, 28 inch
Ditto back saws, 10 to 20 inch
Key-hole and grafting saws
Steel shell gimblets
Patent twisted ditto
Steel chisels, spokeshaves, 3 to 4½ inch
Plated stocks, 24 and 36 steel bits
Table vyces, turnscrews, 4 to 7 inch.

CUTLERY.
Mahogany cases, each containing 50 pieces knives and forks
Black pinned carvers and forks
Sets 50 pieces real black horn waterloo balance knives and forks
Sets 50 pieces superior ivory handled ditto
Mahogany cases, containing 50 pieces balance-handle knives and forks.

BIRMINGHAM WARE.
Japan breadtrays
Copper tea kettles, 4 quarts
Japan teatrays, 24 to 30 inch
Gothic breadtrays
Steel snuffers and trays
Gothic and ground back waiters
Patent steelyards
Sets block tin dish covers
Copper coal scuttles and scoops, white opal handles
Corkscrews, assorted
Large brass candlesticks.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Nickel-silver stout tea spoons
Ditto dessert spoons and forks
Ditto table spoons and table forks
Black jet brooches, plated signet rings
Plated guards, shirt studs
Plated brooches
Patent silver pencil-cases
Plated candlesticks, snuffers, and trays
Electro-plated egg frames, and toast racks, 6 cups
Mounted egg frames, 4 gilt cups
Chased knife rests
Plated revolving cruets, 7 cut bottles
Ditto ditto mounted mustards
Electro-plated salts and mustards
Plated sugar crushers
Patent weighing machines, with scales
Fine gold-coloured rings
Fine gold curb guards
Solid fine gold ditto
Gold alberts and keys
Anchor brooches in boxes
Plated miniature frames
Plated device brooches
Gold-plated lockets
Gold-plated fancy guard chains
Liquor stands, 3 cut bottles
Pickle stands, 3 cut ditto
Silver-mounted table candlesticks
Ditto ditto large size
Ditto chamber candlesticks, snuffers, and trays
Plated toast racks
Electro cake baskets
Gold-plated split rings
Diggers' signet rings
Electro-plated inkstands
Block tin loose handle dish covers
Japanned toilette services
Block tin teapots
Indiarubber balls, gum rings
Concertinas, 10 and 20 tunes
Zinc bowls.

GUNS.
Single-barrelled percussion guns
Real twisted patent breech ditto
Superior rifles
Double-barrelled bar lock guns
Revolvers, six shot.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

FRIDAY, 27th March.
To parties in want of a first-rate Gig, Livery Stable-keepers, and others.
Three elegantly-finished London-built Four-springed Gigs.
Just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,

Just landed,
Cane-backed, four-springed London-built gig, lancewood shafts, patent mail axles, trimmed with morocco leather, lamps, and all complete; painted blue and claret
Panel ditto ditto ditto, as above, painted claret
Ditto ditto ditto, as above, painted blue.
Terms, cash.

☞ The above are best gigs ever imported here. They were built to order for this market, and are finished in the best style.

☞ On view by applying at the Mart.

THURSDAY, 26th March.
To Cutlers, Ironmongers, and others.
Superior Table and Pocket Cutlery
Metal Tea and Table Spoons.
Assorted Hair Brushes.
Single and Double-Barrelled Guns.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of cutlery, &c., as under:—
Stag carvers and forks
Black tip carvers and forks
Pocket knives, 3½ inch
Cocoa two-blade knives, 3½, 3¾, 4 inches
Stag pocket knives, 4 inch
Cocoa and stag knives, 3½, 3¾ inch
Buffalo black and stag knives, 4 inch
Two-blade buffalo knives, 3½ inch
Metal tea and table spoons
Stag pocket knives
Black tip table knives and forks
Cases ivory, 3½ inch
Single-barrelled twist patent breech guns
Double ditto ditto ditto
25½ dozen assorted hair brushes.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 26th March.
To Crockery Ware and China Ware Dealers.
Porous Ventilated Butter Coolers, from the Kent Terra Cotta Works.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, just landed per Europa,

4 casks, containing
An assortment of elegant porous butter coolers
Hop jugs
Water bottles.
Terms, cash.

☞ The above are a beautiful article, and are worthy the notice of the trade.

TUESDAY'S Sale of Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A lot of country horses, broken-in to saddle and harness, to be sold subject to trial; among them are some good gig and cart horses
A lot of town horses, suitable for all purposes
Dogcarts, gigs, carriages, drays
Carts, trucks, spring carts and cart harness, saddles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of the late John Wright, deceased.
By Order of the Administrator.
Cart Horses.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, THIS DAY, by auction, at 11 o'clock,

6 excellent cart horses.

To be sold without reserve, by order of the administrators.
Terms, cash.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Merchants, Grocers, Speculators, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally, are reminded that the only Cargo of light Mauritius Sugars now in this market, ex Bella Vista, will be submitted for unreserved sale, THIS MORNING, at the City Mart. This shipment has been selected with great care (by one of the best judges), to suit the requirements of the colonial trade, and will be found upon inspection of the finest quality, and best assortment. There being no other cargoes coming forward of this description of fine sugars, the present is an opportunity well worthy the attention of the trade and speculators generally.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, Tuesday, 24th March, 1857.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALES OF SUGARS, GROCERIES, &c., at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

ORDER OF SALE.
11 o'clock,
Damaged goods, ex Catherine Adamson.
Quarter past 11,
North Wilts cheese, bacon, Java rice, &c.
Half-past 11,
The entire cargo of fine Mauritius sugars, ex Bella Vista, general groceries &c.
Half-past 12,
50 hogsheads fine B.P. rum, 35 to 38 o.p.

*** The attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above important sales, and respectfully solicited to be punctual in attendance as the order of sale will, as near as practicable, be strictly carried out.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, Tuesday, 24th March, 1857.

TUESDAY, March 24.
The Entire Cargo of the Bella Vista, from Mauritius.
Important to Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Spirit Merchants, Speculators, and the Trade generally.
Splendid Light Counter Sugars.

☞ The auctioneers have much pleasure in directing especial attention to this shipment of very superior fine Counter Mauritius Sugars, which has been selected expressly to order, on samples chosen by one of the first grocers of this city, which is a sufficient guarantee of their quality and suitableness for this market, the whole of which will be for positive unreserved sale. Also

*** 50 Hogsheads finest B.P. Rum, 35 to 38 o.p.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Macnamara and Son, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of the Bella Vista, from Mauritius, with the finest parcel of light counter sugars ever offered for public sale in this market, comprising—

EF & Co § 10 La Gaite.
290 bags best royal crystal (a splendid sample)
§ 9 La Caroline.
17 bags yellow bright grain counter sugar
§ 8 Lucia.
200 bags fine amber counter bright grain sugar
§ 7 Anse Jouchee.
301 bags bright golden counter sugar (strongly recommended, a most beautiful sample)
§ 6 Boulingrin.
98 bags very fine light counter bright grain sugar
§ 5 Mon Rocher.
103 bags royal bright counter ditto, rich cane grain
§ 4 Deux Amis.
261 bags fine light amber counter ditto
§ 3 Reunion.
170 bags very fine yellow bright grain counter sugars
§ 2 Stanley.
177 bags finest cabinet sugar (strongly recommended)
§ 1 Labourdonnais.
472 bags bright golden counter sugar (a very superior sample)
§ 11 Beau Vallon.
200 bags grocers' counter sugars
§ 12 Palma.
221 bags fine bold counter sparkling ditto.
Also,
50 hogsheads best B.P. rum, 35 to 38 o.p., being the finest quality that is manufactured, and of the greatest strength made on the island.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Cut and Uncut Genuine Red Baltic Deals.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Architects, Bricklayers, Slaters, and the Trade generally.
Superior Fire-bricks
Ladies, Countess, and Duchess Slates
Portland Cement
American Rosin.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, immediately before the cargo of the Live Yankee,

3 x 9 UNCUT DEALS.
1,000 genuine red Baltic deals, long lengths
3 x 10 CUT DEALS.
200 genuine red Baltic deals, 2 cuts, long lengths
200 ditto ditto, 3 cuts, ditto
300 ditto ditto, 5 cuts, ditto
10,000 superior fire-bricks
5,000 ladies slates
10,000 countess ditto
2,000 duchess ditto
100 barrels Portland cement
100 ditto American rosin.
Terms at sale.

TO BE SOLD by auction, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the Commissariat Stores, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. navy,

The undermentioned articles, landed from H.M. ships,
Biscuit dust
Casks
A number of large sails
Cordage
Hammocks
Beds, blankets, &c.
Terms, cash.

Ten Shares in the Steamer GRAFTON.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, the first lot to be offered,

10 shares in the steamer GRAFTON, each ten pounds paid up.
Terms, cash.

Block of Land for a Public House, at the corner of Grose-street and Missenden Road, Camperdown.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of April, at 11 o'clock,

A block of land suitable for the erection of a public-house, being a corner allotment with 72 feet 9 inches to the Missenden Road, and 100 feet to Grose-street, fronting the University.

The whole may be had in one block, or may be divided into three lots of 24 feet each.
Terms at sale.

Two Days' Important Sale of the Cargo of the Jacques Langlois, just arrived from France.

To Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel-keepers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and the Trade generally.

Best French brandy, in case and wood; Superior Claret, Absynthe, &c., &c.
Best Sperm Candles, Gruyere Cheese, St. Ube's Salt, &c. &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Vial D'Aram, Milliere, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 30th and 31st, sale commencing each day at 11 o'clock,

The cargo of the Jaques Langlois, from France, in the following order:—

MONDAY, 30th instant, commencing with WINES and SPIRITS, &c.
V.D.M.K, 2251 to 3250—1000 cases superior French brandy
4 puncheons fine dark champagne cognac, 2 O.P.
16 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
2 hogsheads (1851) superior pale ditto, ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
5 octaves ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
2 hogsheads (1851) best dark cognac, ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
5 octaves ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
1301 to 1800.
500 cases St. Estephe Medoc claret
1001 to 1300.
200 cases St. Emilion Chateau Blair ditto
51 to 100.
50 cases Absynthe a la federal.
Also several large parcels of other shipments, full particulars of which will appear.

*** The above very superior parcel of best quality Genuine French Brandy is the first shipment of this brand that has been imported to this market, and has been selected with great care in preference to Martell's, commanding, as it does, an equal standing, and maintaining a higher price in France. It is now introduced with full confidence that its superior quality and flavour will rule the highest price in this market.

Second Day, TUESDAY, 31st.
Groceries, Provisions, Candles, &c.
1000 boxes, each 25lb., best sperm candles, over weight 18 ozs.
20 cases Gruyere cheese
50 tons St. Ube's salt; also,
A large assortment of general groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., &c. Other shipments, full particulars of which will appear.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Fine B. P. Rum, 35 to 38 o.p.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Country Buyers, &c.

*** Abstract from the Shipper's advices.—The parcel of rum as shipped per Bella Vista, is of the finest quality and greatest strength manufactured on the Island, and cannot possibly be procured at a more favourable opportunity than at the present time.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. J. Macnamara and Son, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 24th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, ex Bella Vista,

50 hogsheads very superior dark B. P. rum, 35 to 38 o.p.

The auctioneers have much confidence in strongly recommending the above shipment of the best B. P. rum to the especial notice of wine and spirit merchants, publicans, country buyers, speculators, and others, being one of the finest parcels that has yet been imported into this market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Java Rice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Tuesday), 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 tons fine Java rice.
Terms at sale.

Fine Wilts Bacon.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, (Tuesday), 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

8 cases fine Wilts bacon.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
12 Cases North Wilts Cheese.
Ex Catherine Adamson.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Tuesday), 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, ex Catherine Adamson,

GA in diamond § outside—12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 32, 33, 37, 42, 43, 45—12 cases North Wilts cheese, more or less broken.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and the Trade Generally.
A New Shipment of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Sundry invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, Italian goods, &c., comprising
Prime North Wilts cheese
Double cork rose butter
Wilts bacon (middles)
1 lb fresh salmon, in tins
Red herrings, in tins
Bath bricks
Canary seed
Pearl barley
Kent hops, 1856 growth
Pint pickles
Bottled fruits
Castor oil
Mustard
Java rice
Starch
Coleman's blue
Barcelona nuts
Raisins
Currants
Almonds, &c.
Terms at sale.

Dark Mauritius Sugar.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Tuesday), 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

12 tons dark Mauritius sugar.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. H. W. Hamilton.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

100 Shares in the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, thirty shillings paid up on each.
Terms, cash.

Cottage in Macquarie-street South.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A brick-built cottage, containing three rooms, with water laid on, let at twenty shillings per week, having 20 feet frontage to the east side of Macquarie-street.

☞ These premises have been recently erected, and are not likely to require repairs for a long time. The house stands on the fourth allotment on the south side of the private road leading to the rear of Lyon's-terrace.
Terms, liberal.

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE LIVE YANKEY.
JUST ARRIVED FROM PUGET SOUND.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, ARCHITECTS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
Best Inch Pine Boards, 15 to 20 feet long
1½-inch Pine Boards, ditto
2 and 3-inch Deals, from 20 to 40 feet ditto
4-inch Plank, 50 feet ditto
Assorted Scantling, long lengths
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 3 x 3, 3 x 4, 3 x 6, 3 x 8, 3 x 9, 3 x 10, 4 x 4.

☞ The especial attention of timber merchants, builders, contractors, and the trade generally, is particularly directed to the above well-selected cargo of choice Humboldt pine, the whole of which has been selected by a gentleman well conversant with the requirements of this market, and will be found on inspection one of the finest shipments, both as regards quality, length, and breadth, that has ever been offered for public competition here.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Captain Gore to sell by auction, on the CIRCULAR WHARF (New Pitt-street), on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE LIVE YANKEY, just arrived with one of the finest selected parcels of superior OREGON TIMBER ever imported into this market, from Puget Sound, comprising

BOARDS,
80,000 feet superior inch pine boards, 15 to 20 feet
15,000 ditto ditto 1½-inch ditto, ditto
14,000 ditto ditto 2-inch ditto, 20 to 40 feet
30,005 ditto ditto 3-inch ditto, 30 to 40 feet
6,000 ditto picked spar plank 4-inch, 50 feet long.
QUARTERING,
15,000 feet assorted, 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 3 x 3, and 3 x 4, long lengths.
SCANTLING,
30,000 feet assorted, 4 x 4, 4 x 5, 3 x 10, 3 x 9, 3 x 6, ditto

☞ The above is now being landed at the foot of New Pitt-street, Circular Quay, where the trade are invited inspection, the whole being for positive sale without reserve.
Terms liberal.

To Clothiers and others.
Blankets, Shirts, Trousers.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock precisely,

K&Co in diamond,
160—1 bale blankets
1—1 ditto blue serge shirts
6—1 case doe and black cloth trousers.
Terms at sale.

To Hatters and others.
9 cases California Hats
3 cases Black Beaver Hats
3 cases White Beaver Hats.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock precisely,

IH,
9 cases Californian hats, grey, black, and brown
3 cases black beaver hats
3 cases white ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

To Warehousemen, Outfitters, Drapers, Dealers, and others.
Twenty-seven Packages of new and seasonable Goods, just landed, ex Star of Peace.

MESSRS. MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, 27 packages new and seasonable goods, just landed, containing

JCP in diamond—1 to 27,

Gents' drab devon driving ssc	White shirting and longcloth
Ditto black and brown beaver ditto	White and fancy regatta shirts
Ditto superfine ditto double-milled cloth napier and raglan coats	Gents' L. W. shirts and pants
Black and brown mohair poncho capes, bound	Ditto grey and brown half-hose
Black Witney ditto	Women's white cotton hose
Black and blue cloth chesterfields	Ladies' long-cloth day chemises
Shooting and oxonian coats	Ditto ditto night gowns
Blue pilot American hip jackets	Ditto ditto drawers
Boys' and youths' ditto	Children's under-linen
Gents' superfine black cloth frock and dress coats	9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Witney blankets
Black cloth and doeskin vests	Plain delaines
Shepherd's plaid trousers	Black and coloured coburgs
Black and fancy doe ditto	Artificial flowers
Woollen cord ditto	Bonnet ribbons
5-4 and 7-8 fancy prints	Velvet and velvet trimmings
27 to 36 inch grey calico	Kid and silk gloves
72 inch ditto sheeting	Sarsnets
	Elastic braces, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Ladies' and Juvenile Clothing.
For Unreserved Sale.
Five Cases, just landed, from Besemere and Co.'s, Houndsditch.
To Outfitters, Proprietors of Ready-made Clothing Establishments, and others.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

M in diamond between T C.—1 to 5—Five cases, containing children's embroidered and worked muslin dresses, pinafores, caps, bibs, day and night slips, boys' and girls' drawers, with network chemises, ladies', girls', and children's night gowns, morning gowns, scolloping, insertion flouncing, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Clothiers, Drapers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
CX over O.

Bale, § 63—containing	18 pieces cotton tick
68—	75 pairs blankets
72—	50 ditto ditto
78—	18 pieces Welsh flannel
84—	22 ditto 72-inch grey domestics
6—	25 ditto 36-inch stout shirtings
91—	50 ditto longcloths
1078—	100 pilot cloth chesterfields
Case 259—	Scarlet and blue worsted frocks
140—	Ditto ditto ditto.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

☞ The above genuine lot of goods, together with a large parcel of drapery, for particulars of which see further advertisement.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Forty-five Packages of Saleable Boots and Shoes.
Just Landed.—For Unreserved Sale.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

CTR—1 to 45—45 packages of boots and shoes, from Davis, Homan and Herne, Isenberg and Jackson, consisting of

Ladies' cashmere boots, double and single soles
Ditto ditto, elastic sides
Girls' maids' and children's ditto ditto, assorted sizes
Ladies' fancy morning shoes and slippers
Ladies' goloshes, gents' goloshes
Men's elastic side kid top boots
Men's calf short wellingtons
Ditto cloth top patent goloshed boots
Ditto high-backed bluchers
Men's calf wellingtons
Men's watertights
Men's bluchers, single and doubled soled
Men's buff slippers
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Knee and thigh boots
Stockman's boots, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of waterproof goods, all for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

☞ The whole of the above, belonging to a gentleman recently arrived, who returns by the next mail steamer. Buyers are assured that the sale is a bona-fide one.

THIS DAY.
Compact Medical Practice.

MESSRS. COCKBURN, ISRAEL, and CO. have been favored with instructions by the trustee, Mr. John Thomson, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

The whole of the effects of the late Dr. M'Laughlin, recently of Parramatta-street, in this City.

To those members of the trade who must be principally interested in the purchase of the choice stock of drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical instruments &c., &c., selected by the late lamented gentleman, the auctioneers need not address themselves; but they are desirous of securing the attention of newly arrived professional men, to this eligible opportunity, of a most desirable opening for any junior member of the faculty.

The establishment is indeed complete, and the well-founded character of the late occupant would unquestionably yield to a prestige highly favourable to his immediate successor.

In addition the mere et ceteras of a private dispensatory, the auctioneers beg to assure the operative surgeons of the colony that, on the day of sale, instruments not to be easily obtained out of Europe will be offered for competition.

An inflating bellows for asphyxia is one of the many highly essential treasures of this rich mechanical repository.

A field case that once did effective work at Waterloo, with many other inclosures coming within the manual range of the practitioner, will be brought to the hammer.

N.B.—The household furniture of the deceased will be sold at the same time for the benefit of the residuary estate.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 24th March.—EXTENSIVE SALE of CITY and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
280 ALLOTMENTS, adjoining the RAILWAY TERMINUS.
The RAILWAY STORE, Macquarie and Elizabeth streets.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
27 ALLOTMENTS, adjoining Newland's house.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
THREE COTTAGES, Sussex-street, close to George-street.

PARISH OF CASTLEREAGH.
92 ACRES, close to the TOWN of CASTLEREAGH.

ADELONG CREEK.
The BANGUS INN, and STORE, with 173 Acres of Land, on the Great South Road.

MORT and CO.

THE BANGUS INN AND STORE, together with about 173 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL LAND, situate on the ADELONG CREEK, on the high road to VICTORIA, THE ADELONG, TUMUT, and OVENS DIGGINGS, and now yielding an ANNUAL RENTAL OF £200.

TITLE.—Grant, by purchase, direct from the Crown.
TERMS at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th March,

That most profitable road-side property known as THE BANGUS INN AND STORE, situate on the Adelong Creek, on the GREAT SOUTH ROAD, as well as the road leading to the several diggings on the Adelong, Tumut, and Ovens.

THE BANGUS INN is a substantial wooden building, erected of colonial hardwood sawn timber, tongued, grooved, and planed; and contains 10 ROOMS, with DETACHED KICHEN, good STABLING, &c.

THE STORE adjoins the Inn, and commands a good business.

With the above will be included 173 ACRES of first-rate agricultural land, being the land purchased by the present vendor as his pre-emptive right, and therefore a VERY CHOICE SELECTION.

☞ The above property occupies a most excellent position for business, perhaps UNEQUALLED AS A STAND FOR AN INN AND STORE by any other on the Southern Road. By a judicious disposal of the land, the value of the property might be very materially increased; and from this source the purchaser might at ONCE REALISE A HANDSOME RETURN ON HIS OUTLAY.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
27 Valuable Allotments, situated on the north side of the River, between the Dam and the Bridge in Church-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th March,

27 valuable building allotments, situate in the TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

LOTS 1 to 14 have each frontages of from 35 to 55 feet to Thomas-street, with a depth of 132 feet.

—LOTS 15 to 21 have each frontages of from 72 feet to 144 feet to South and Bank streets, with depths ranging from 108 feet to 217 feet.

LOTS 22 to 27, each contain from about ½ an acre to 1½ acre, with extensive frontages to the Parramatta River, and also to Bank-street.

☞ These allotments are situated between the Bridge and the Dam, and immediately adjoin Newland's House. Being nearly in the centre of the town, and in a fine elevated position, purchasers of land in this important town would do well to inspect them prior to the sale.

With the many advantages Parramatta possesses, with constant communication with the City by rail and water, land situated as the above cannot fail to prove a highly lucrative investment to purchasers.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Cottages and Land, Sussex-street, close to George-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th March,

All that piece of land, situate within the colony of New South Wales, City of Sydney, and parish of Saint Lawrence, lying and being in Sussex-street South, and containing by admeasurement 6½ perches more or less, having 40 feet frontage to Sussex-street, on which are erected THREE COTTAGES, built of brick, being No. 297, 299, and 301, containing each two rooms and an attic, with enclosed yard and out-offices.

☞ The above property is nearly opposite Hough's mill and close to the junction of George and Sussex streets.

For particulars of title apply to Mr. R. BANBURY solicitor, 63, Pitt-street.

Plan at the Rooms.

GREAT LIVERPOOL LAND SALE.

The remaining unsold Allotments in the NEW TOWN of LIVERPOOL, comprising about 280 MOST VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS, ADJOINING the RAILWAY TERMINUS, being the well-known DRUMMOND ESTATE, and which will be sold POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

TITLE—Unexceptionable, abstract of which may be inspected at the Rooms.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash on the fall of the hammer; a further cash payment of 25 per cent. on completion of the conveyance: the residue may remain secured on the property for 2 years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by C. C. Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th March,

That extensive and valuable block of property nearly surrounding Drummond House, in the TOWN of LIVERPOOL, immediately adjoining the RAILWAY TERMINUS, and bounded as follows:—
On the north by Scott-street
On the east by the Railway Terminus
On the south by the Mill Road
On the west by the Campbelltown High Road.

*** The above truly valuable property has been judiciously subdivided into allotments having frontages to the above LEADING THOROUGHFARES, and to good STREETS, most of which are 66 FEET WIDE.

☞ The proprietor of the above estate, having recently returned from England, has determined upon offering the remaining unsold portions of it for SALE to the HIGHEST BIDDER, without the least reserve. The numerous applicants for allotments since the last sale would do well therefore to avail themselves of this opportunity, as the intention of the proprietor is, if possible, to DISPOSE of the WHOLE of the ESTATE.

On its many claims to notice MORT and CO. do not deem it necessary to dwell now. It is well known that the George's River flows within a few yards of the lands now offered, yielding an INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF PURE WATER; and recent investigations conspire to prove that the district of LIVERPOOL IS FERTILE IN MINERAL RICHES, particularly coal, while the soil is of a description capable of PRODUCING EVERY VARIETY OF GRAIN AND VEGETABLE. Its great natural advantages, therefore, combined with those arising from railway traffic, now in full operation, all tend to secure to the purchaser a handsome return for his money, as there cannot be a doubt that property in this locality MUST DOUBLE ITS VALUE within the next couple of years.

PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where also LITHOGRAPHS and every other information may be obtained, as also from Mr. OLLIVER, Bigges-street, Liverpool; and Mr. C. C. FORBES, the Proprietor, Drummond House, Liverpool.

POSITIVE SALE.
PARISH OF CASTLEREAGH.
SMALL FARM, containing 92 acres, about two miles from the TOWN OF CASTLEREAGH.
Title—Grant from the Crown to the present vendor.

MORT and CO. have received positive instructions to sell, without reserve, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THIS DAY, 24th March,

A VALUABLE LITTLE FARM containing 92 acres, situate in the parish of Castlereagh, about two miles from the township. The soil is good, and there is abundance of water on the land.

☞ The above property is bounded by the farms of Messrs. Cupitt and Price, and by the road from Richmond and Emu Plains. It is situated in a fertile and highly cultivated district; and as unreserved instructions to sell have been received, the attention of industrious men in want of a good farm is directed to the sale.
Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL.

The RAILWAY STORE, together with the Large Block of Land upon which it stands, and which has a frontage of about 200 FEET to MACQUARIE-STREET, and 110 to ELIZABETH-STREET.

TITLE, unquestionable.

TERMS, one-third cash, residue may remain on mortgage for a number of years, at the option of the purchaser.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 24th March.

The following valuable freehold property, situate at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth streets, in the town of LIVERPOOL, all that block of land upon which now stands the two storied DWELLING-HOUSE, with balcony and verandah around it, built of stone and brick, now occupied as the THE RAILWAY STORE, and which has a frontage of about 200 feet to Macquarie-street, by a depth of about 110 feet, extending along Elizabeth-street, and more particularly described in a grant from the Crown to the late Alexander Kinghorne, Esq., from whom the present proprietor holds.

☞ This property is situate in a first-rate position in this now very important town. The house is well adapted for a wholesale store, or what is very much required in Liverpool, a chemist and druggist's establishment.

It will be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

VALUABLE FREEHOLDS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Comprising as follows:—
The DOWLING-STREET WHARF HOTEL, at the corner of Dowling-street and Wharf-street.
A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Duke and Wharf streets.
A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, in William-street.
A LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, in Dowling-street.
TITLE—unquestionable.
TERMS—at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 31st March,

The following valuable city property:—

LOT 1.—All that valuable Block of Land having 22 feet more or less, to the east side of DOWLING-STREET with a continuous frontage of about 100 feet to Wharf-street; and also a frontage of about 22 feet to DUKE STREET, and upon which are erected the following buildings:—

The WHARF HOTEL, now in full trade, and doing a capital business. It is a most substantial building, constructed of squared stone and English bricks, the main openings ornamented with stone quoins and a slated roof. It contains private entrance and ten apartments, with very handsome balcony extending along the full front. Large cellarage in the basement; also a kitchen and servant's room at the rear—a stone building, also a scullery. Good back yard, with two entrances from Wharf-street. A deep rock-sunk well of good water in the yard. With the hotel will be sold the license, bar fittings, good-will, and stock.

On the Duke-street frontage is erected a substantial TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing entrance-hall and three rooms, balcony, and good kitchen. The rooms fitted with register and other stoves.

*** Supplied with water from the well at the rear of the hotel.

☞ This valuable block of property is immediately opposite Fairfax's extensive steam timber works, and close to the wharves and improvements now being carried out in Woolloomooloo Bay. It is in one of the most rapidly rising positions in the city, and there can be no doubt that ere long this property will be double its present value.

LOT 2.—Block of Land having about 50 feet 8 inches to WILLIAM-STREET, nearly opposite to Forbes-street, by a depth of about 90 feet, extending to a reserved lane at the rear.

*** This block of land adjoins Mr. Cooper's large stone houses; there is an abundance of the very FINEST BUILDING STONE upon it, the quarry already opened—and it is almost the only block of land now unoccupied in William-street. It is a splendid site for a first-class hotel.

LOT 3.—A large block of land having about 35½ FEET FRONTAGE TO DOWLING-STREET, by a depth of about 80 feet, with a 3 feet back entrance from Judge-street. It is bounded on the south by Fidden's house and land; on the west by Smidmore's Cottage, and on the north by Neale's large house.

☞ Dowling-street being the easiest ascent from the waters of Woolloomooloo Bay, must ultimately become the great business thoroughfare of that part of the city. Land in that street must, therefore, increase most materially in value in the next couple of years, and cannot but prove a good investment.

PLAN on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
"THE EMPIRE."
Unquestionably one of the best conducted and MOST VALUABLE DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March,

All the machinery, printing presses, apparatus, fixtures, stock, credits, book debts, and effects of "THE EMPIRE" NEWSPAPER together with the COPYRIGHT THEREOF.

☞ The circulation of the EMPIRE newspaper is unexampled for the period of its existence, and is second, perhaps, to that of no daily newspaper in the Australian colonies, or to any in the southern hemisphere. As a medium for advertising, no paper has ever enjoyed a larger share of patronage, and, to those acquainted with the management of a daily paper, it is well known that this forms the great source of revenue. The presses and the whole of the steam machinery, including a double cylinder printing machine, by Cowper, made in 1854—a printing machine, by Napier and Sons, with steam engine attached, also by Cowper, are all in the very best working order; in fact, the plant comprises everything necessary for the full prosecution of so gigantic an undertaking.

The tone and principles of the EMPIRE, together with the energy and ability which have always characterised it, and its established reputation as a newspaper, whether for general or commercial information, have all combined to gain for it that wide celebrity which it possesses, and which Mort and Co. feel assured could not be added to by any comment in a mere advertisement.

*** Parties enquiring with a bona fide intention of purchasing will be furnished with the fullest particulars, on application to MORT and Co., at the Rooms, Pitt-street; or, to Messrs. PENNINGTON and HART, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

1000 WETHERS, more or less
2000 EWES, ditto.
Deliverable at New England.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 7th April,

The following prime lot of sheep, deliverable at Bolivia, New England.
1000 more or less, wethers, rising 3 and 4 years—most of them fit for the butcher
1100 ditto, ewes—no lambs this year—fit for the butcher
600 ditto, ditto maiden, rising 2 and 3 years
300 ditto, ditto, full mouthed.

3000 more or less.
Warranted sound and never diseased.

☞ The above can be recommended as a really choice lot of store sheep, well worthy the attention of buyers.
Terms at sale.

700 to 800 Head of Store Cattle.
3000 Store Sheep.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Morse and Tourle, of Belala, New England, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 7th April,

The following lots of really prime store stock—
LOT 1.
700 to 800 HEAD STORE CATTLE, half males, half females
LOT 2.
1000, more or less, wethers, 4 years
2000, ditto, ewes, aged

3000, more or less

Warranted sound, and in good travelling condition.

☞ The above will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers of store stock.
Terms at sale.

Parramatta.
Great Attraction!!!
Vauxhall Hotel, &c.
17 Cottages, with Garden Ground,
50 Building Allotments.
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 24th March, on the property adjoining the Railway Terminus, New Parramatta, estates alike calculated to suit the rich with a mansion, the speculator with a safe investment, and the economist of small means with a pretty little freehold, and the whole upon most easy terms, as the money is not all required at once, but in such instalments as may suit the purchaser.

THE HOTEL.

This handsome, spacious, commodious mansion and appurtenances have been erected with great skill, and in the choicest spot of the most flourishing town of the colony. It adjoins the Railway Terminus, and is surrounded by the villa residences of Thomas Harris, Esq., Dr. Gwynne, G. Want, Esq., R. J. Want, Esq., M.P., and others. The hotel is made of brick, upon stone foundations, is lofty, with beautifully ornamented verandah 10 feet wide. The main building is 80 feet by 30, and contains 18 rooms, consisting of a spacious saloon, parlours, dining, bed, and sitting rooms, handsomely fitted up. On the west side is a detached billiard room; on the east, spacious tap and stores; on the north, kitchens, servants' rooms, sheds, stables, coach houses and cellars. Under the main building, a tank containing 15,000 gallons of pure water, and a pump. The gardens are furnished with tea booths, and every other comfort, well fenced, and a stream of running water in the rear. No premises could be more calculated for an hotel, a private residence, or a boarding establishment for young ladies or gentlemen. If this property is not sold, it will be offered for lease at the time of sale.

17 COTTAGES.

These dwellings each face main streets, and are built of brick and timber, glazed, and consist of two rooms each, frontage 23 feet 8 inches, by 14 feet, and a depth of garden ground of 50 feet. They are mostly tenanted, are admirably adapted for the officers of the Railway Station, as also mechanics, artizans, and others, whose occupation calls them to the locality, which is most thronged. As the fares of the train are about to be reduced, the population in this vicinity must increase. The terms of payment will be easy, viz.:—25 per cent. cash, and the remainder by weekly instalments of £1.

50 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.

These compact freeholds have been laid out by the proprietor with a wish to accommodate all classes. Parramatta must continue to progress, and the enterprising capitalist may safely invest.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Brokers, Innkeepers, and other persons are particularly invited to the sale, where purchasers may be accommodated who wish to furnish either the billiard-room, the ball-room, or any other domestic apartment. The chattel property may be classed as follows:—

2 splendid chandeliers	9 bedsteads, with furniture beds and bedding
2 ball-room glasses	1 handsome hatstand
3 sideboards	Handsome horsehair and cane chairs
Telescope, dining, loo, and other tables	11 washstands
4 horsehair couches	Sundry cut and plain glass
Bar fittings, very handsome	Spirit engine
Fenders and irons	Cooking stove
121 yards floor oilcloth	A large number of elegant framed engravings
80 yards Indian matting	Handsome street lamp
17 sets superb window drapery	2 billiard tables
4 rolls table covers	1 cheffonier
6 rocking chairs	1 pianoforte
7 toilet glasses	

Carpets and hearthrugs
Kitchen, laundry, and other utensils
Drays, carts, and draught horse
Building materials
The stock-in-trade
About 100 pewter tankards, assorted
And numerous other lots.

Plans of the Hotel, Cottages, and Land may be seen on the premises, and at the office of the auctioneer.

The sale to commence with the chattel property, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers.

Launceston Steam Navigation Company.
Dissolution of Partnership.
Unreserved Sale.
TUESDAY, 7th April, at 12 o'clock.

MR. W. T. BELL has received instructions from the Directors of the Launceston Steam Navigation Company, to submit to public auction, at his Rooms, on the above day,

The two powerful iron screw steamers belonging to that company, viz.—
The ROYAL SHEPHERD, of 184 tons and 60 horse power
The BLACK SWAN, of 129 tons and 50 horse power.
These boats will be sold separately.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue by acceptances at three and six months, secured on the boats. The boats to be insured by the purchasers for the amount of the running bills.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer; to
GEORGE FISHER, Manager, Wharf, Launceston.
Messrs. WM. BAYLES and CO., Melbourne.
Mr. FREDRICK FISHER, Gilbert-place, Adelaide.
Mr. HY. BEAUCHAMP, Sydney.

N.B.—The Company's stock of shipchandlery, &c., will be sold the same day, an inventory of which will appear in a future advertisement.

CROWN LANDS' SALE.—At eleven o'clock of WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of MARCH, 1857, the following Special Country, Country, Town, and Suburban Lots of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit, 10 per cent. Deed fee, £1.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Lot.	Place.	Allotment.	Section.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Upset price.
No.	SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.						acre
1	At Middle Harbour	...	...	12	0	0	50s.
2	Same place	...	...	12	3	0	50s.
3	Same place	...	...	27	0	0	£3
	COUNTRY LOTS.						
4	Same place	...	...	30	1	0	£1
5	Same place	...	...	61	0	0	1
6	Same place	...	...	48	0	0	1
7	Same place	...	...	35	0	0	1
8	Same place	...	...	30	0	0	1
	SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.						
9	Near Curl Curl Creek	...	...	25	0	0	£3
10	Same place	...	...	22	0	15	3
11	Same place	...	...	22	0	15	3
12	Same place	...	...	20	0	19	3
13	Same place	...	...	12	1	5	50s.
14	Same place	...	...	11	2	25	50s.
15	Same place	...	...	11	2	25	50s.
16	Same place	...	...	10	1	20	50s.
17	Same place	...	...	10	2	10	50s.
18	Same place	...	...	12	1	15	50s.
19	Same place	...	...	10	2	31	50s.
20	Same place	...	...	13	0	5	50s.
	TOWN LOTS.						
21	Town of St. Leonard's	1	31	0	2	0	£50
22	Same place	2	31	0	2	0	50
23	Same place	3	31	0	2	0	50
24	Same place	4	31	0	2	0	50
25	Same place	5	31	0	2	0	50
26	Same place	6	31	0	2	12	50
27	Same place	7	31	0	1	35	50
28	Same place	8	31	0	1	21	50
29	Same place	9	31	0	1	31	50
30	Same place	10	31	0	1	31	50
31	Same place	11	31	0	1	31	50
32	Same place	12	31	0	1	31	50
33	Same place	1	32	0	2	0	50
34	Same place	2	32	0	2	0	50
35	Same place	3	32	0	2	0	50
36	Same place	4	32	0	2	0	50
37	Same place	5	32	0	2	0	50
38	Same place	6	32	0	2	0	50
39	Same place	7	32	0	2	0	50
40	Same place	8	32	0	2	0	50
41	Same place	9	32	0	2	0	50
42	Same place	10	32	0	2	0	50
	SUBURBAN LOTS.						
43	At Middle Harbour	...	...	10	3	27	£3
44	Same place	...	...	12	0	20	3

STUART A. DONALDSON, Colonial Treasurer.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. HUGH ORR, Engineer of the Williams steamer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed wife CHRISTINA, which will move from his residence, 1, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. ROBERT STEWART, undertaker.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Copies of the above can be obtained every morning at the undermentioned places, viz.—
Mr. W. T. Pinhey, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Messrs. Perdriau and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry
Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 32, Parramatta-street
Mr. John Collis, Parramatta-street
Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street, late HERALD Office
Mr. Robert Mackay, bookseller, corner of Elizabeth-street and Bathurst-street
Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill
Mr. George Locky, 356, Brickfield-hill
Mr. Francis Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road
Mr. John Air, Clyde street, Miller's Point.
Mr. Andrew Fairfax, Grocer, William-street, Woolloomooloo
Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown
Mr. W. Pratt, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Mr. F. L. Hermann, tobacconist, King-street West
Mr. John Ford, General dealer, Pitt-street, opposite the Willow Tree
Mr. Steel, Paddington
Mr. Joseph Russell, Grocer, Miller's Point
Mrs. Brown, tobacconist, Market-street
Mr. G. D Harrison, Stationer, 569, George-street South
Mr. James Fryer, Railway Station, Sydney
Mr. John Wise, William-street, Woolloomooloo
Mr. F. M'Lean, Post Office, Rushcutter's Bay, South Head Road
Mr W. Davey, bootmaker, North Shore
Mr. F. Codner, Post Office, Petersham
Mr. P. Rawlings, Ashfield
Mr. P. M'Grath, Longbottom
Mr James Dole, Camperdown
Mr. George Pope, Ryde
Mr. E. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta
Mr. E. Goertz, Storekeeper, Liverpool
Mr. James Mountford, Druggist, Windsor
Mr. John Ducker's Store, Richmond
Mr. Thomas Fisher, Campbelltown
Mr. Wm. Lester, Stoney Creek
Mr George Hewlett, Wollongong
Mr. Charles Blakefield, Turon
Mr. G. Maxted, Newcastle
Mr. Robert Blair, Bookseller, West Maitland
Mr. A. W. Hayles, Rocky River
Mr. A. Dodds, East Maitland
Mr. John Wisdom, Morpeth
Mr. E. Doherty, Raymond-terrace
Mr. Charles Cottrell, Penrith

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Cash Advertisements received by Mr. Pinhey, Parramatta-street; Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 32, Parramatta-street; Mr. F. Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road; Mr. G. D. Harrison, Stationer, near Haymarket, up to ½ past 5 p.m.; Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill; Mr. B. Lee, old HERALD Office, Lower George-street; Messrs. Perdriau and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry; and Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown up to ½ past 4 p.m

COLONIAL INSTITUTION.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
This company was established by a numerous body of the colonists, whose interests are identified with the advancement of colonial enterprise.
Buildings, merchandise, and chattel property insured at low rates of premium, and special arrangements entered into with proprietors of fluctuating stocks if required.
Every information given at the Office of the Company, No. 32, Bridge-street, Sydney, by the Secretary of the Company, J. S. MITCHELL.
COUNTRY AGENTS.
MAITLAND—Mr. A. Dodds
NEWCASTLE—Mr. George Mitchell
BATHURST—Mr. S. B. Sarjeant
GOULBURN—Mr. R. Craig
WOLLONGONG—Mr. George Hewlett
WINDSOR—Mr. John Dawson
MORETON BAY—Mr. Henry Buckley
DUNGOG—Mr. Peter M'William
LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Goertz
PARRAMATTA—Mr. E. Mason
MUDGEE—Messrs. Walker and Smith
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. Horatio Toser
CAMDEN—Mr. J. Burritt
KIAMA—Mr. R. Stobo
PENRITH—Mr. R. C. Lethbridge
SINGLETON—Mr. J. Munro
SCONE—Mr. Thomas Dangar
BRAIDWOOD—Mr. A. Vider
SHOALHAVEN—Messrs. John M'Arthur and Co.
GUNDAGAI—Messrs. Mandelson, Brothers, and Co.
TUMUT—Ditto ditto
ALBURY—Mr. H. E. Campbell
CUNDLE TOWN—Messrs. Scott and Cornish.
N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above Company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires; country properties being insured against such casualties.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,259,760.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Rates of premium from 2s. 3d. per cent. upwards, according to nature of risk. Policies issued free from average clause.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances effected at very equitable rates. Policies purchased by the Company.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR £100.

Age.	Without profits.	With profits.
30	£2 2 7	£2 8 0
40	2 16 8	3 3 11
50	3 19 0	4 7 4
60	6 6 3	6 16 8

Prospectuses and every information relative to rates and modes of insurance readily furnished on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Agents for New South Wales, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors publish for general information the following List of their AGENTS and MEDICAL REFEREES in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS of the colony.

District.	Agents.	Medical Referees.
Armidale	Mr. J. Gilchrist	
Albury	Mr. J. C. Pierce	J. E. Owen, Esq., M.D.
Brisbane	Messrs. R. Towns & Co.	K. Cannan, Esq.
Bathurst	Mr. J. S. Home	R. Machattie, Esq.
Campbelltown	Jas. Turner	Wm. Bell, Esq.
Clarence Town	W. Johnston	F. Acret, Esq.
Goulburn	W. Chatfield	H. W. Hanford, Esq.
Gundagai	D. Winton	H. D. Morgan, Esq.
Ipswich	A. Macalister	H. Challenor, Esq.
Kiama	W. Marks	R. Menzies, Esq.
Liverpool	H. B. Beresford	J. B. Watson, Esq.
Maitland	Messrs. Wolfe & Gorrick	John Scott, Esq.
Mudgee	Mr. J. Dickson	
Muswellbrook	Mr. T. Loxton	J. B. West, Esq.
Newcastle	Messrs. Bingle and Son	R. R. S. Bowker, Esq.
Parramatta	Mr. G. Doust	Wm. Bassett, Esq.
Orange	Messrs. Wise and Byrnes	S. Curtis, Esq.
Molong	Messrs. Wise and Byrnes	H. Warren, Esq.
Wellington	Messrs. Wise and Byrnes	H. Warren, Esq.
Wagga Wagga	Mr. D. Winton	H. B. Morgan, Esq.
Port Macquarie	Mr. F. Becke	C. Schrader, Esq., M.D.
Picton	T. Larkin	
Richmond	J. H. Grinsell	J. Selkirk.
Tamworth	H. M. Keighley	
Windsor	Wm. Walker	J. Selkirk, Esq.
Queanbeyan	J. J. Wright	A. Mortton, Esq.
Yass	Rees Jones	Blake, Esq.

TOWN and COUNTRY RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwellings or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 2s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special arrangement.
Goods and Stocks-in-trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.
FLOATING POLICIES.
Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged not less than 12s. per cent. per annum. The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurance on Lives.
Every information respecting rates and scales may be obtained at the office of the Company, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Capital £1,500,000.
Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and other trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, without warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, 152, George-street.
Conducted, according to the usage at Lloyd's,
By Mr. Samuel H. Smyth.
Marine Surveyor, Captain Malcolm.
Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Mr. W. T. Boyce.
Auckland, New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange.
Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.
A table of the rate of premium to be obtained on application at the Office.
S. H. SMYTH, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—The following are the regularly appointed agents, from whom the genuine medicines may be obtained.
MELBOURNE—Mr. J. J. Walsh, Bookseller, 239, Elizabeth-street
SYDNEY—Mr. Cleary, King-street East; Mrs. Brown, Market-street West; Mr. J. Musgrave, Miller's Point; Mr. Larter, South Head Road; Mr. G. Baxter, Chemist, George-street South
ALBURY—Messrs. T. H. Mate and Co., Storekeepers
ARMIDALE—Messrs. Mather and Gilchrist, Storekeepers
BALMAIN—Mr. J. J. Glassop, Schoolmaster
BOWENFELS—Mr. John M'Lennon, Storekeeper
BATHURST—Mr. Joseph Parker, Chemist
BERRIMA—Mr. James Powell, Storekeeper
BRAIDWOOD—Mr. Williams, Postmaster
BOMBALA—Mr. Solomon, Storekeeper
BUNGENDORE—Mr. S. Moses, Storekeeper
BURROWA—Messrs. Godfrey and Co., Storekeepers
BENOLONG—Messrs. Godfrey and Co., Storekeepers
CAMPERDOWN—Mr. Dole, Chemist
CANTERBURY—Mr. B. Hawthorne, Sugar Works
CASTLEREAGH—Mrs. S. Gorman, Storekeeper
CARCOAR—Mr. B. Stimpson, and Mr. Emanuel Crabb Storekeepers
COOK'S RIVER—Mr. William Mills, Chemist
CAMPBELLTOWN—Mr. Fowler, Storekeeper; and Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
CAMDEN—Mr. T. Barrett, Storekeeper
CASSILIS—Mr. Robert Byfield, Storekeeper
DUNGOG—Mr. Richard Cook, Storekeeper
DUBBO—J. E. Serisier, Storekeeper
DRAYTON—Mr. Lord, Storekeeper
GUYONG—Mr. Row, Postmaster
GUNNING—Mr. H. Saxby, Storekeeper
GOULBURN—Mr. Emanuel, and Mr. Jacob, Storekeepers
GUNDAGAI—Mr. Coyle, Storekeeper
GRAFTON—Mr. Hawthorne, Shoemaker
GAYNDAH—Mr. M. Power
GREENHILLS, SHOALHAVEN—Mr. R. H. Kemp
HARTLEY—Mr. Finn, and Mr. Jarvis, Storekeepers
KIAMA—Mr. J. Pike, Storekeeper
KEMPSEY—Mr. Thomas Bradbury, Storekeeper
LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Goetz, Storekeeper
MOLONG—Mr. W. J. Bloomfield, and Mr. J. Murrey, Storekeepers
MANEROO—Mr. Montague, Storekeeper
MORPETH—Mr. O'Keefe, Storekeeper
MAITLAND—Mr. James Brady, and Mr. John Pattison, Storekeepers
MURRURUNDI—Mr. James Juchaw, Storekeeper
MANNING RIVER—Mr. J. Newby, Storekeeper
NEWTOWN—Mr. J. B Mummery and Mr. Mills, Chemists
NEWCASTLE—Mr. William Graves, Storekeeper
ORANGE—Mr. John Woodward
OPHIR—Mr. George Hawke, Storekeeper
OAKEY CREEK, TURON—Mr. S. Taylor, Storekeeper
PARRAMATTA—Mr. William Walker, Chemist
PENRITH—Mr. J. Robertson, and Mr. William Mathews, Storekeepers
PICTON—Mr. Molloy, Postmaster
PATERSON—Mr. William Connor, Storekeeper
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. M. Spence, Storekeeper
QUEANBEYAN—Mr. J. J. Wright, Post Office Stores
RICHMOND—Mr. J. Ducker, Storekeeper
RYLSTON—Mr. William Walton, Storekeeper
RAYMOND TERRACE—Mr. E. Doherty, Storekeeper
RICHMOND RIVER—Mr. C. Biggs, Storekeeper
SHOALHAVEN—Mr. Bailey, Storekeeper
SINGLETON—Mr. W. C. Lesley, Chemist
SCONE—Mr. Asser, Postmaster
SHELL HARBOUR—Mr. M. Hassan, Post Office
TAMBAROORA CREEK—Mr. Long, Storekeeper
TURON—Mr. Richard Nugent, Storekeeper
TARCUTTA—Mr. James Ford, Storekeeper
WINDSOR—Mr. Richard Seymour, Saddler
WELLINGTON—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Storekeepers
WOLLONGONG—Messrs. Hewlett and Co., Storekeepers
WAGGA WAGGA—Messrs. F. A. Tompson and Co., Storekeepers
WIDE BAY—Mr. Palmer
YASS—Messrs. Godfrey and Co.
Sold wholesale by the agent, JOHN BIRRELL, 47 King-street, Sydney.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of continued indisposition, Mr. FREDERICK FORD THIS DAY retires from the house of "Ford, Thompson, Symonds, and Co.;" and also from all interest in the late firm of "David Jones and Co."
In all other respects the transactions of the late and present firms will be carried on as heretofore.
Witness our hands and seals, this eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
(Signed) FREDERICK FORD, T. J. THOMPSON, SAMUEL SYMONDS.
Witness, SHARP H. LEWIS.

ALL ACCOUNTS against Mr. FREDERICK FORD, late of the firm of "Ford, Thompson, Symonds, and Co." to be addressed to him, under cover to Messrs. Thompson, Symonds, and Co.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!—May be had in any amounts, from 1s. to £1000, at JOSEPH'S Pawn Office, 110, Pitt-street, next door to Morgan's, chemist, a few doors from the Theatre. Cash advanced on plate, jewellery, wearing apparel, furniture, and every description of portable property; trunks, &c., stored.

£12,000 TO LEND on MORTGAGE.—The undersigned are instructed to invest immediately £12,000, or any part of it, on mortgage of city property, at 7 and 8 per cent., or of country property at 10 per cent. DICK and BROWN, solicitors, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£6000 TO LEND on Mortgage of real or leasehold estates. Apply to Sydney Insurance Company, Bridge-street. By order, J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.—Money lent on Farms. R. FORBES, Esq., Loan Office, 15, King-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—MONEY to be LENT on security of City and suburban freehold property. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary. Offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—The Sydney Insurance Company will purchase New South Wales Government Debentures, having a specified period to run. Tenders for the sale of the same to the extent of £6000 will be received at the Company's Office, Bridge-street, until WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at noon. By order, J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

MELBOURNE.—Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH news agents, Western Collins-street, Melbourne receive advertisements for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

NEW AGENCY FOR THE HERALD. Mr.—BENJAMIN LEE, the tenant of the old HERALD Office, Lower George-street, is appointed an Agent for the sale of papers, and to receive cash advertisements.

NEWS AGENCY for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that he will supply the HERALD in the western part of the city, situated between Church-hill and Druitt-street, at £1 per quarter, 7s. per month, and 2s. per week, in advance, as early as possible, in the morning. JOHN AIRS, Clyde-street, Miller's Point. J. A. will call upon parties requiring the paper in that locality, upon receiving a note to that effect.

MR. HAYWARD, Solicitor and Notary, 39, Elizabeth-street North, is instructed to lend various sums of money on eligible security, at the current rate of interest.

MR. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, 63, York-street, next the Wesleyan Chapel.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), No. 183, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

JOHN C. HOPKINS (successor to Stone and Holle) Tailor and Habit Maker, 266, George-street.

MR. W. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Union Wharf. Regular Produce Sale every Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. All kinds of Auction Sales and Commissions executed with promptness.

TO LADIES.—JOINER and ECKARDT, Riding-habit Makers, No. 200, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—JOINER and ECKARDT, Tailors, No. 200, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

REMOVAL.—Mr. DOUGLAS, Commission Agent, from 4, Jamison-st., to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-st.

D. BUIST and SON, 19, Bridge-street, Pianoforte-makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed.

TO COACH PROPRIETORS, Mail Contractors, &c.—The undersigned offer for SALE a number of American Coaches, for 9, 12, or 15 persons. The peculiar fitness of these coaches for the Australian roads has been proved by a four years' use on the various roads to the diggings in Victoria, where at present they are the only ones approved by the Post Office Department. Parties interested are invited to examine one of the larger size on view in our yard. MERRILL and LEAVITT, 3, Macquarie-place.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders required for building an Eight-room Cottage at Waverley to be sent in to J. E. ELLIOTT, 14, Bathurst-street, on or before 27th March, and where plans and specification may be seen.

BILLET WOOD.—Tenders will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 28th instant, for the supply of Ironbark Billet Wood, at per ton of 50 cubic feet; not less than 1 foot 9 inches, nor more than 2 feet in length. To be delivered at the Railway Station, Newcastle. CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary. Railway Department, Sydney, 20th March, 1857.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received till MONDAY, the 30th instant, for the erection of a residence at Pyrmont. Plans, &c., may be seen at the office of the architects, REUSS and BROWNE, 23, Pitt-street.

TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles are required to be forwarded to the Destitute Children's Asylum, at Paddington, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 25th March instant, accompanied by samples.
324 yards blue flannel for boys' frocks
235 ditto brown stuff for girls' frocks
50 ditto Manchester drill
50 ditto calico for lining frocks
6 dozen cotton socks, of sizes
150 pairs boots and shoes, to fit boys and girls, ages varying from 2½ and 11 years of age.
By order of the Committee,
J. P. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

BOWLER'S LIVERY STABLES, Hunter-street.—Horses, Carriages, Gigs, and Vehicles of every description to be let on hire, bought, and sold.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending shortly to leave for Melbourne, he requests that all claims against him be sent at once to his residence, and all debts due to him must be immediately paid. ALEXANDER STEEL, Devonshire-street.

PARKER'S FAMILY HOTEL, 19, York-street—Maison Française—by E. PORCHERON. Superior accommodation. Table d'hote at half-past one. Luncheon prepared on the shortest notice. Best French and English Billiard Tables.

WOLLONGONG, WOLLONGONG, WOLLONGONG!!!—The Brighton Hotel, Wollongong, offers to visitors the advantage of sitting and bed rooms opening on to a lawn immediately fronting the sea, with an uninterrupted view of the ocean and surrounding scenery—close proximity to the wharf; choice wines, spirits, and beers; clean and good beds; moderate charges, and the use of a bathing machine, by which a sea bath may at any hour be enjoyed in security and privacy. A carriage awaits the arrival of the steamers to convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. E. JOHNSON (late of Barrack-street, Sydney) proprietor.
N.B.—Good stabling, saddle horses, and carriages for hire.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, City Theatre, Market-street.—W. DEAN invites all parties furnishing either for town or country, to inspect his stock of household furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c. ☞ DEAN'S Furniture House, City Theatre, Market-street. ☞ Goods delivered free, and fixed.

COALS.—M'ISAAC and KELLY, corner of Bathurst and Barker streets, have always on hand the best quality of coal, as well as a general assortment of colonial hardwood. Orders punctually attended to.

FOR SALE by the undersigned,
Taylor's porter
Ind and Coope's strong Romford ale
Champagne, various brands
Hunt's single and double diamond port wine
Sherry wines
Case brandy, pale cognac
Swaine, Boord, and Co's old tom
Lowndes' old tom
Schweppe's soda water
Swaine, Boord, and Co.'s old tom
Stearine candles
Turkey and Patna opium
Jamaica ginger
Blue—Coleman's
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Bottled fruits, Feasts and Batty's
Wine and beer corks
Soda water bottles
American and Mid-Kent hops
Split peas
N. W. and Cheshire cheese
Moir's preserved salmon
Manila cigars, No. 3, duty paid
Wedge axes
Hoop-iron, ¾ to 2-in.
Blasting powder
Lead piping, half-inch
Hollow-ware, assorted
Crown window glass, assorted sizes, 10 x 8 to 20 x 14
Navy canvas, Nos. 3 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Horsehair
CART, DOG-CART, and OMNIBUS WHEELS
INVOICES of boots and shoes, moleskin trousers, doeskin and alpaca clothing, pilot jackets and trousers, blue serge shirts, saddlers' serge ribbons, book muslins, cotton pocket handkerchiefs, Nevill and Co.'s cotton hosiery assorted, robes de Paris, 7-8 furniture chintz, 9-8 prints and shirtings, linen ticks, quilts and toilet covers, white and grey drills, carpetings Louis Braun's hats and caps, Christy's black Paris, drab beaver, and merino hats, packing papers, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
Counting-house, 213, George-street.

GREGORY, CUBITT and CO. wholesale manufacturers and importers of straw bonnets and hats, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London, have just to hand the following straw goods, &c.
Women's and maids' rice straw bonnets
Ditto ditto Luton ditto
Ditto ditto tuscan ditto
Ditto ditto autumn coloured straw and fancy bonnets, in great variety
Ditto ditto mourning fancy straws
Ditto ditto black sewn chips
Ladies' and girls leghorn hats
Infants', children's, and boys' ditto ditto
Infants', children's and boys' rice and other straw hats
Straw, tuscan, and rice straw plaits
Flowers and feathers.
On SALE, at the stores, 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

TASMANIAN SEED WAREHOUSE, Hobart Town.—Mr. C. F. CRESWELL, having purchased of Mr. H. Lipscombe the above old-established business, is prepared to supply the trade and others with Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds; also, Fruit Trees, Ornamental shrubs, &c., &c., upon the most reasonable terms. Murray-Street, near the Custom-house, Hobart Town.

SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS.—W. DEAN, City Theatre, Market-street, has just received, per Electra, 20 cases of Winfield's patent iron bedsteads, different patterns and sizes; also single and double cribs, swing cots, &c—to which he calls early attention.
☞ Mark the address—DEAN'S Bedstead and Bedding House, City Theatre, Market-street.

CHEAP LAND.—A Cheap HOUSE.—For SALE,
Four allotments, close to Burwood Station
One ditto, Woolloomooloo
Farm, close to Sydney
House, in Sydney.
Terms, most liberal.
JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

H. DUBALL and CO., 8, Jamison-street, SELL—Roman and Portland cement, Ashby and Son's
Plate and window glass, mantelpieces
Sheet lead, G. I. gutter pipe and ridgecap
White lead, colours, oils and turps, and
Every other kind of building materials.

RAMS FOR SALE, at Loowee Stations, Ryalstone. These sheep are the produce of pure imported Saxons, and the wool at the last November sales in London brought as high as 2s. 6½d. per lb., giving an average on the whole of 2s. 3½d. per lb. Apply to Messrs. W. WALKER and CO., George-street, Sydney; or Mr. THOMAS MACLAREN, Loowee Stations, Ryalstone.

EASTERN PREMIUM STOVES.—The true American baking stoves, for any sort of fuel. Also, chairs, in packages; tubs, in nests; buckets, and other American goods. Country storekeepers and others will find their orders promptly executed. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

RAMS for SALE, at Bushy Park, Clarence River.—One hundred (100) fine-woolled rams, reared from imported German rams, and bred with great care. Apply to KIRCHNER and CO., Wynyard-street; or to JAMES AITKEN, Esq., on the station.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the valuable Estate of Birchgrove, subdivided into choice building sites, with water frontages, commanding superb views of the principal harbour, from the Lighthouse to Pulpit Point, on the Parramatta River, and from the bays in the North Shore to the head of Darling Harbour. Large plan and lithographs to be seen at the City Mart. Terms, very liberal. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

MORT'S DOCK, BALMAIN, the depôt of the European and Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.—ALLOTMENTS, surrounding the above, for SALE OR LEASE, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE any time in seven years. Terms, exceedingly liberal. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.
⁂ Mr. RICHARDSON (Messrs. Mort and Co.'s agent) will be on the ground every THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 6 o'clock, to point out the allotments, and will be glad to meet parties desirous of information at Messrs. Rountree and Co.'s, Dock Office.
N.B.—The ferry steamers leave the dock at the hours and the Phœnix Wharf, at the foot of Erskine-street, at the half-hours during the day.

CHEAP and conveniently situated BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, on Long Credit. KINGSTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION. Title, Unquestionable!—Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.
⁂ Mr. Richardson (Messrs. Mort and Co.'s agent), who resides on the estate, will be glad to give every information and point out the unsold allotments.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—Astronomical Telescope.—M. DE LISSA has on SALE a very splendid large size astronomical telescope of very superior power. It consists of a 3 feet brass body, with final adjustment, brass stand, astronomical eye piece, and one eye-piece for ordinary purposes, and is altogether the most complete instrument ever imported into the colony. For the approaching eclipse or to gentlemen residing where a good view is commanded, this telescope will be found most desirable, as with the ordinary day eye-piece an object thirty miles distant can be seen distinctly. Also, some 3½ inches long with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars.
EYESIGHT.—Newly-invented Spectacle Lenses, of the greatest transparent power and brilliancy, tinted by a valuable process, and entirely superseding every other kind of glasses or pebbles now in use. Immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object becomes clear and distinct, and the most aged and defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.
☞ Observe the address—Mr. DE LISSA, optician, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STORES.—GEORGE MOCATTA and CO. beg to announce to the inhabitants of the Southern districts and the public generally that they have opened extensive stores and goods sheds at the Terminus of the Collingwood branch of the Sydney and Liverpool Railway, where they will have on hand a constant supply of all goods required for town and country consumption, including wines, spirits, and beer, which they will dispose of at Sydney prices. They would also call particularly call attention to the important fact, that they are prepared to purchase produce of every description at current market rates for cash, thereby obviating to the farmer the necessity which has hitherto existed of his proceeding to Sydney to seek his only market.
For the convenience of those who may wish to transmit their produce and goods by rail to and from Sydney, G. M. and Co. will undertake to deliver the former at any part of Sydney that may be required at the following rates:—
Wool, flour, at ... ... 15s. per ton
Hides and tallow, at ... ... 11s. "
Wheat and other grain at ... ... 5d. per bushel
Hay, including pressing by screw press, at ... ... 31s. per ton.
And also to convey goods from any part of Sydney to the Collingwood Stores, and deliver the loading to the returning drays, at 16s. per ton. The saving of time and cost to be effected by adopting the mode of conveyance by rail, over that by horse and bullock drays, where the opportunity offers, must be too apparent to need comment.

SILKS AT CAVENDISH HOUSE.—In order to clear out as much as possible of our present stock previous to the arrival of indented goods, we shall offer (during the month) our silks at the following prices, viz.:—
Checked glacés at............ £2 2 0 the full dress
Ditto ditto.................. 2 7 6 "
Ditto ditto, rich goods....... 2 18 6 "
Also, a variety of plain silks, rich broché robes, &c., &c. at very tempting prices.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

WE BEG most respectfully to inform our customers and the ladies generally that, having just completed our periodical stock-taking, we shall offer during the present month a variety of select goods, consisting of French printed muslins, all-wool balzorines, silks, shawls, parasols, &c.. &c., at a great reduction from the usual prices of this class of goods. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY of MILLINERY, THIS DAY.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES will show in their Millinery Rooms, THIS DAY, their new goods for the approaching season, and respectfully solicit a visit from their numerous patrons, and the public generally, to inspect this choice importation of novelties, consisting of French millinery; bonnets, in velvet, terry, glace, plain and stripe veluto glace, plain and diced dugazine, &c., &c.; a beautiful assortment of dress caps, head dresses, and flowers; drab and brown straw, plush and felt hats, trimmed and untrimmed; infants' quilted and drawn satin bonnets; and embroidered satin and cachmere hats. Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.

BONNETS.—OPENED THIS DAY:—
3 cases Luton, rice, luton, and Bedford straws
2 ditto plain and fancy chip
3 ditto drab and fancy straws
3 ditto fancy crenoline, tissue, and Chenille.
Victoria House, Pitt-street.

TRIMMED BONNETS.—Four cases of choice and new trimmed rice, fancy straws, crenoline, tissue, and chenille bonnets, opened THIS DAY. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

WEDDING MILLINERY.—4 cases of bridal bonnets opened THIS DAY. Orders to any extent punctually executed on the shortest notice. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, 122, and 124, Pitt-street.

MANTLES.—Exposition of new Mantles, THIS DAY, at Victoria House, 122, and 124, Pitt-street.

FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES will show, THIS DAY, an extraordinary collection of cloaks, mantles, and jackets, suited to the approaching season, and earnestly invite their friends and the public generally to inspect the same in their Mantle Room.

MANTLES.—Opened THIS DAY, 37 cases of winter mantles in cloth tweed, seal, shalimar, and velvet, in the following new shapes:—

Oscar	Carlo	Asia	Vizier
Janus	Albertina	Stella	Stephane
Gipsy	Corabis	Excelsior	Claude
Cecil	Talma	Rosette	Orphee, &c.

FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

LADIES' TWEED MANTLES.—Grey, brown, and black moire and other trimmings, 9s. 6d. to 21s.
Ditto ditto ditto plush velvet, &c., ditto, 22s. to 42s.
LADIES' CLOTH MANTLES.
Black and colours, 9s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.
Black and rich plush and other trimmings, 17s. 6d. to 42s.
BLACK AND COLOURED VELVET MANTLES.
Velvet mantles, all silk, from 42s. to 80s.
Genoa ditto, from 4 guineas to 10 guineas
A choice lot of embossed and embroidered, in black and colours, from 3 to 7 guineas
Girls' velvet mantles, from 30s. to 45s.
Ditto tweed ditto, from 4s. 11d. to 8s. 9d.
Ditto black cloth ditto, from 6s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.
FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.

THE BERNOUS A LA BEDOUIN MANTLE.—This fashionable mantle, in black grey and drab, on view at Victoria House, Pitt-street.

OPERA CLOAKS.—Three cases opened THIS DAY. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, Pitt-street.

SPECIAL and IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!—Great Clearing-out Sale of Bankrupt Stock and Summer Goods.—R. C. ARDERN, having bought a bankrupt stock, amounting to £8659 16s. 3d., at an enormous discount for cash, it is his intention to offer the same, with the remaining portion of his summer goods, at such prices that will astound the public, in order to clear it out as quick as possible, to make room for shipments of new winter goods. R. C. A. desires to call particular attention to a large lot of ladies linen cambric handkerchiefs, the cheapest ever sold in the colony.
The following is a list of a few of the numbers—
500 dozen, warranted all linen, at 3s. 4½d. per dozen
450 ditto, ditto ditto, at 3s. 11d. ditto
375 ditto, ditto ditto, at 5s. 4½d. ditto
and all higher numbers equally cheap.
R. C. A. can strongly recommend this parcel, being in first-rate condition, and half-price.
R. C. ARDERN, general warehouseman, 143, South Head Road.
N.B.—The sale will commence to-morrow, TUESDAY.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has now ON SALE a new and choice assortment of Berlin patterns and wools, crochet patterns and cotton traced embroidery, and cotton painted canvas for slippers; cushions and carriage bags; prepared wax, wires, and all the materials for wax flowers and fruit. Orders executed for needlework; patterns traced for braiding, and practical attention paid to every branch of the business. Instructions given daily in any of the above accomplishments; also in beadwork and the raised wool embroidery. W. READING, 254, George-street. Berlin House.

ROCK SALT for SALE, at the Stores of H. EDWARD. A. ALLAN, 16, York-street.

ADELAIDE SEED WHEAT.—Sow good seed and you may expect to reap good wheat! One thousand bushels, the finest Adelaide seed wheat, to be had in small quantities, to suit both large and small buyers. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 23rd March, 1857.

TO SHIPOWNERS and others.—A few barrels Prime Hambro' Pork still on SALE. FREDERICK SMITH, auctioneer, 220, George-street.

PARRAMATTA.—On SALE, Fine and Household Flour, from the flour mills, at Kirkham, Camden, and in bags of 50lbs., suitable for families. FRANCIS WATKINS.

SUPERIOR PORTLAND CEMENT, direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Robins and Co.'s patent, and Francis, Brothers', Nine Elms, each barrel averaging 400 lbs. weight, on SALE, at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 213, Pitt-street, Sydney. Best quality plaster of Paris.

LIVERPOOL SOAP, of different qualities, ON SALE Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178 George-street

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or flywheel.

THE TENANT of a comfortable house in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, about to return to England, wishes to dispose of the furniture, on very low terms, viz., £50. The house is agreeable situated, and rent extremely moderate. For cards of address apply to Mr. BRENNAN, grocer, 10, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

NEW MUSIC.—Cheap Music, at less than one-half the English price.
Just published—
My Mary Anne, or Bobbing Around Quadrilles, 1s. 6d.
The Royal Irish Quadrilles, 1s. 6d.
Annie Laurie, (a favourite song), 1s.
Heart's Misgiving, (a favourite song), 1s. 6d.
J. MOORE, Publisher, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral. ☞ A large assortment of music always on hand.

LATEST PERIODICALS, by mail steamer Columbia. "Illustrated London News," published January 1st. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

PUNCH, Fraser, Blackwood's, and other magazines, for January. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

LITTLE DORRIT, January number. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

ARMY LIST, January, 2s. 6d.; Navy List, January, 3s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

WORLD OF FASHION, January, 1s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

THE LONDON JOURNAL and Family Herald, January part. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

LLOYD'S English Newspaper, January 12th, price 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

THE GOLD-DIGGER'S ARMS, (late Osmond's Hotel, Pitt-street. WILLIAM MOSS, (late of Park-street,) begs most respectfully to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has succeeded Mr. Osmond in the above well-known house, and having laid in a supply of wines and spirits of the choicest brands, and being determined to sell none but the very best articles, combined with civility and attention, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage. Gentlemen from Melbourne and the interior wishing for a quiet home during their stay in Sydney, will find at the Gold-Digger's Arms every comfort and convenience with strictly moderate charges. Hot Luncheon on the table daily, from 1 till 3 o'clock, at the low charge of 1s. 6d. Iced American drinks.

CORDIALS, Liqueurs, Syrups, Bitters, Wines, &c., of every description manufactured. A. CAPORN and CO., 77, Lower George-street, and Queen's-place. These are wholly free from all substances injurious to health, and their effects upon invalids or persons in robust health are of the most beneficial description.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, to SELL, any quantity of tartan Socks. Apply JAMES THOMPSON, 116, Pitt-street.

UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.—Mrs. MAY, 34, Hunter-street, solicits the attention of ladies from the country to her extensive assortment of goods, of every description, for ladies' and children's wear. Night dresses, chemises, drawers, petticoats, flannel and print wrappers, children's dresses and pelisses, baby linen, sewed muslin goods, hosiery, &c., which are being continually replaced by the newest goods direct from London. N.B. Country orders by post promptly executed.

JUST OPENED, one case of Infants' French merino pelisses, dark colors; plaid dresses, from 6s. 9d. each. Also, rich velvet dresses, 26s. each. Mrs. SHARP'S, Juvenile Depot, 80, South Head Road.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!—J. W. HANCOCK has purchased another large shipment of Drapery, which he intends offering at such prices as will defy all competition. Sale to commence on MONDAY, March 23rd, and following days:—
Best French merinos, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. 9d.
7-4 French twil., 10½d., worth 2s. 9d.
6-4 coburg 6½d., worth 10½d.
Figured Australian crape, 8½d., worth 2s. 9d.
Checked carmelite, 8½d., worth 2s. 6d.
Silk alpaca, 12½d., worth 3s. 9d.
Real silk challie, 12½d., worth 3s. 6d.
Delaine dresses, 12 yards, 4s. 6d., worth 8s. 9d.
Shawl pattern cachmeres, 7s. 9d., usual price 32s.
Large lot China crape shawls, 18s. 9d., cost in China, £4.
Silk tissue scarfs, 10s. 6d., worth 45s.
Scarf shawls, 3s. 9d., worth 21s.
Square ditto 2s. 6d., worth 12s. 6d.
Cloth mantles, 5s. 9d., worth 18s.
Black cloth ditto, 12s. 6d., worth 30s.
Black silk ditto ditto, 5s. 6d., worth 25s.
French kid gloves, 2s. 6d., cheap at 3s. 9d.
Hoyles' prints, 4½d., worth 6½d.
40-inch linen tick, 6½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Huckabacks, 5½d., worth 9½d.
Real Welsh flannel, all wool, 6½d., worth 15d.
Best ditto, ditto, 8½d., worth 2s.
Stout black watered moreen, 1s., worth 2s. 3d.
8-4 white sheeting, 8½d., worth 1s. 9d.
10-4 ditto ditto, 10½d., worth 2s. 6d.
8-4 grey calico, twilled, 8½d., worth 18d.
8-4 ditto ditto, 7½d., worth 1s. 3d.
36-inch shirting, 3d., worth 6½d.
36-inch Horrocks' B. 4½d., worth 6½d.
36-inch Horrocks' A., 3½d., worth 5½d.
Good grey calico, 2d., worth 5½d.
Large Witney blankets, 7s. 9d., worth 16s. 6d.
Best quality ditto, 9s. 6d., worth 25s.
Largest size, and best, 12s., worth 30s.
Serge shirts, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. 9d.
Best quality, 3s. 9d., worth 7s. 6d.
Scotch twill shirts, lined backs, 18d., worth 2s. 9d.
Crown mole trousers, 4s. 3d., worth 7s.
Best doeskin ditto, 7s. 3d., worth 18s.
Superior ditto, 10s., worth 25s.
Doeskin coats, 5s. 6d., worth 25s.
Best quality, 10s., worth 35s.
Waistcoats, 18d., worth 7s. 6d.
Boys' trousers, 2s. 6d., worth 5s.
Boys' coats, 3s. 6d. worth 8s. 6d.
Regatta shirts, 1s. 9d., worth 2s. 6d.
Best ditto, 2s. 9d., worth 4s.
Good white shirts, 2s. 9d., worth 5s.
100,000 bonnet shapes to be given away
Silk plush bonnets, 6½d., worth 3s. 9d.
Fancy tuscan ditto, 6½d., worth 5s. 6d.
Rice straw ditto, 2s. 6d., worth 12s.
Good white cotton hose, 4½d., worth 9d.
Best quality ditto, 6½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Brown half-hose, 3d., worth 7½d.
Children's socks, very cheap
Brown hollands, 4½d., worth 9d.
Ditto ditto, 6½d., worth 1s.
Large lot stays, at 1s., worth 3s. 6d.
French coutille ditto, 2s. 6d., worth 8s. 9d.
Large size damask cloths, 1s., worth 3s.
Toilet covers, 9d., worth 1s. 6d.
Best coloured damask, 12½d., worth 2s. 9d.
Boys' and men's cloth caps, great variety
Large size counterpanes, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. 6d.
And every other article connected with the drapery trade at one-half the original price.
JAMES WALTER HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

SELLING OFF! Selling off! at 212, George-street.—J. WETHERILL, having purchased, at a considerable reduction from English cost, £11,000 (eleven thousand pounds) worth of general drapery for cash, intends offering the whole to the public at one-half the market price, — to commence on MONDAY next, at 10 o'clock—as the whole must be cleared out to make room for the winter stock.
The subjoined list will give some idea of the prices:—
DRESSES.
Fancy merinoes, 2s. 6d., worth 5s.
Embroidered ditto, 2s. 6d., worth 5s.
Silk poplin dresses, 21s., worth 45s.
French muslin, 12 yards for 2s. 11d., worth 5s. 9d.
French delaines, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Plain bareges, 6½d., worth 10½d
Figured cachmeres, 4s. 9d., worth 9s. 6d.
Ditto delaines, 4s. 9d., worth 8s. 6d.
Coburg cloths, 6½d., worth 9½d.
Black ditto, same price
Australian crapes, 9½d., worth 1s. 6d.
French twills, at 1s., worth 1s. 9d.
Tartan plaids, full yard wide, 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
Challie ditto, 1s. 6d worth 3s. 6d.
PRINTS.
Prints, fast colours, 3d., 4d.
Ditto, full yard wide, 5d., fast colours
10 yards Hoyle's plates, for 2s. 9d.
CALICOES.
No. 1 India longcloth, 4s. 11d. dozen
Yard-wide ditto, 2½d.
Cambric ditto, 4d.
Horrocks' M. S., 6d., worth 9d.
Sheeting calicoes, 8½d.
Grey ditto, yard wide, 4d.
8-4 damasks, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.
Towels, damask, 6s. dozen
Hollands, from 6½d.
Glaze linings, all colours, 2½d.
Cachmere scarf shawls, 8s. 6d., cost 25s.
Barege ditto ditto, 6s. 6d., cost 18s. 6d.
Silk tissue ditto ditto, 16s. 6d., cost 50s.
Squares ditto, 6s. 6d., cost 15s.
Drawn silk bonnets, 1s., worth 6s. 6d.
Trimmed tuscan, 4s. 6d. worth 6s. 6d.
Straw bonnets, from 6d. each
Ladies' and children's leghorn hats
Parasols, from 2s. 6d.
Watered moreens, all colours, 1s.
Cotton ticks, from 3½d.
Flannels, all wool, 7½d., worth 1s.
Silk mantles, from 6s. 6d.
Velvet ditto, from 21s.
Cloth ditto, from 8s. 6d.
HOSIERY.
Women's white cotton, 6½d.
Lace ditto, 8½d.
Lisle thread, 1s.
Silk ditto, 3s. 6d.
Ladies' best Paris kid gloves, 2s. 6d.
Men's black silk hats, 8s. 6d., worth 15s.
Ditto white shirts, 2s. 6d.
Ditto best fancy ditto, 3s. 6d.
Ditto brown, cotton half-hose, from 3s. 6d.
Large white counterpanes, 7s. 6d.
Every article in this list sold at the prices named; all goods marked in plain figures, from which no deviation can be made. J. WETHERILL, 212, George-street.

MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY.—Messrs. DOWZER and PURSER, storekeepers, have been appointed agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the above district.

APARTMENTS, delightfully situated. Apply to Mr. HEWITT, 63, Hunter-street, near George-street.

ASTOR HOUSE.—Vacant Apartments, comfortably Furnished, and overlooking the Harbour, suitable for families or otherwise. Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North, near Fort-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedroom vacant. Apply Sion House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-st. North.

A FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, to LET, in Lower Fort-street. Apply to O. X., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. For cards apply to T. DUNKS, baker, near the Paddington Post Office.

BALMAIN.—Two superior Villas to LET, or will be SOLD. Apply to Mr. BLAKE, Mount Shamrock.

BALMAIN.—Board and Residence for a Single Gentleman. Terms moderate. For address, Post Office, Balmain.

BEDFORD HOUSE, 208, Elizabeth-street, South. Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Good stabling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at No. 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church Hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Apartments for Families and Gentlemen. 15, Castlereagh-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated in a respectable quiet family a short distance from Sydney, either with whole or partial board. Apply J. M., Herald Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for a few respectable men at the Working Men's Home, 31, York-street, third house south of King-street. Terms, £1 per week.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—To be LET, a very snug Cottage Residence, with detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, garden, &c. Rent moderate, and furniture may be taken at a valuation. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN SHEA, auctioneer; or to Mr. COOPER, 207, Kent-street, Sydney.

COUNTRY HOUSE and GROUNDS.—To LET, for two or five years, Helsarmel, within ⅜ of a mile of Petersham, and 2¼ miles of Balmain. This beautifully-situated and most comfortable residence has been put in thorough repair, and offers advantages by gardens and paddocks which makes it at the rent required, the most desirable residence in the suburbs of Sydney. Apply to Messrs. BURGIS and BOWES, land and estate agents, George-street, Sydney.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, No. 5, Sea View Terrace, Liverpool-street. Possession can be given about the 1st April next. Apply on the premises; or at No. 3, Pitt-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE to LET, on the Liverpool Road, about half a mile from the Burwood Railway station, comprising ten rooms, with large detached kitchen (which contains a Russell's stove), stable, coach-house, and numerous other most convenient offices; a flower and kitchen garden, orchard, and 16 acres of grass paddock. For further particulars apply to Mr. G. M. JOHNSON, Bank of Australasia, Sydney.

HEALTH.—Two or Four Gentlemen can find airy accommodation at the Royal Sovereign Hotel, Darlinghurst. Respectable references adduced, &c.

PADDINGTON.—To LET, on Building Leases, Two Allotments of Land, on the old South Head Road, immediately opposite Beard's public-house,—one having a frontage of 60 feet to the main road, and a depth of about 100 feet; the other a frontage of 60 feet to a back road, with a depth of about 100 feet. Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 119, George-street.

STORAGE.—Storage for Free Goods. JOLLY'S Stores Circular Quay.

STORES and Offices to LET in Hunter-street. Apply to Nos. 37 and 39, Hunter-street.

SMALL SHOP TO LET, next door to Mr. MORT'S passage, Pitt-street. Apply next door.

ST. KILDA HOUSE.—Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen, 15, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO BE LET, at Potts' Point, Woolloomooloo, the residence of Mr. Justice Milford. Apply to Messrs. MILFORD and CROFT, 19, King-street.

TO LET, Houses, 5 rooms, 18s.; 3 rooms, 10s. Apply Mr. THOMAS, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, Clifton Cottage, Miller's Point—a family residence containing eight rooms; water laid on, with small garden ground in the front and rear. Rent, £100 a year; possession immediately. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 25, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, Harbour View, Botany-street, a seven-room House. Rent, 38s. G. F. BAKER, 23, King-st.

TO LET, Two Houses at Camperdown, containing each six rooms, formerly occupied by Mr. Long. A low rent will be taken from a respectable tenant. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf, Windmill-street.

TO LET, a Shop and Parlour, 79, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre. Apply, for particulars, inside, or 190, George-street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the Gothic Cottage, on the Glebe Road, the property of Thomas Woolley, Esq., and lately in the occupation of Captain Hawkins, R.E. For particulars, apply to Captain H. T. FOX, at Mr. Woolley's Office, 261, George-street; or at his residence, No. 20, Lower-Fort-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Shop in York-street, next to Lyceum Theatre. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a House, suitable for a respectable family, delightfully situated near the Darling Point Road, and now in the occupation of John Cooper, Esq. Apply to M. E. MURNIN, Commercial-buildings, Queen's-place.

TO BE LET, that convenient Residence, No. 17, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South; water laid on, and the rent reasonable; possession can be given on the 26th. Apply to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

TO LET, Grantham Villa and Grounds (late the residence of Rear-Admiral King, R.N.), beautifully situated near St. Leonard's, North Shore. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

TO LET, that Shop, No. 7, Hunter-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, in George-street, near King-street, those first-rate commodious business premises, with back entrance from York-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Henry Woolley. Apply to R. COOKE, 160, George-st.

TO LET, a Furnished Bedroom. Apply No. 40, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, Wimbledon Cottage, 6½ miles from Sydney, near the Burwood Station, containing nine rooms, pantry, store, man's room, coach-house, stables, sheds, a fine orchard, garden, and about 40 acres of land divided into paddocks. Rent £140 per annum. Apply to Mr. W. J. JOHNSON, 57, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House, opposite the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, for several years a grocer's shop. Apply to Miss WHITE, Macquarie street.

TO LET, a House, four rooms, shed, plenty good water. Apply to J. REDGATE, Surry Hills.

TO LET, in Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, two 4-roomed Houses, with good well of water. Apply to F. KOSTEN, 111, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Furnished, No. 18, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo. Rent, 25s. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, Mort's-buildings.

TO LET, the Stone Verandah House, No. 90, Kent-street North, containing entrance hall, five rooms, large yard, with back entrance—water laid on; good view of the harbour; two minutes' walk from Post Office. Apply on the premises for particulars.

TO LET, or for SALE, those large and commodious modern Stores, two floors, 60 x 30 each, situated in Queen's-place, adapted for storage purposes, as well as for extensive workshops; will be let to a respectable tenant at very moderate terms. Apply to HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

TO LET, a large Room, fit for shop or offices, on the ground-floor, Lyons-buildings, George-street, corner of Charlotte-place. Apply to BELL and HUNTLEY.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, or would be Sold on liberal terms, a first-class business premises, situated in the town of Peterborough, Shellharbour, on the coast, about midway between Wollongong and Kiama, in the far-famed district of Illawarra. The house is a spacious stone building, newly erected, and well adapted for a convenient and respectable family residence, as well as for business purposes. To any person intending to go into a country store, or an established house, wishing to open a branch in the country, the above is an opportunity of rare occurrence, Shellharbour being the shipping port of a very extensive and well populated district. Apply to Mr. GEORGE L. FULLER, commission agent, &c., corner of Sussex and Market streets; or to the undersigned, at Kiama, JOHN GRAHAM.

TO LET, 23, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, No. 10, Mort's-buildings.

VACANCY for two or three young men, mechanics, as boarders, three doors from Parramatta-street, in Botany Road, facing the railroad terminus. For terms apply at No. 3, Botany-street.

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